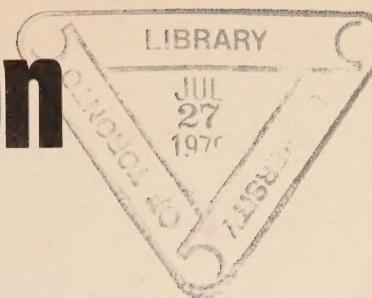


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ONTARIO RECREATION SURVEY



Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents



4 Free Time

Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study

ONTARIO

RECREATION

SURVEY

Tourism

and

Outdoor

Recreation

Planning

Study

TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
OF ONTARIO RESIDENTS - VOLUME 4:
FREE TIME



TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING STUDY COMMITTEE
QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO

DECEMBER 1978

Ontario Mississauga publication



Provincial
Secretary for
Resources
Development

Parliament Buildings
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario

April 1, 1977

As Provincial Secretary of the Cabinet Committee to which the interministerial Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study Committee reports, it is my pleasure to make available the series of final reports derived from the Ontario Recreation Survey.

The Ontario Recreation Survey has been a project of the interministerial Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study (TORPS) Committee, a committee made up of representatives from the ministries of the Ontario Government which play a major role in the provision of recreation and tourism opportunities in Ontario.

Several years ago, in recognition of the need for a comprehensive data base on the recreation and tourism behaviour of Ontario residents, the TORPS Committee initiated the process which resulted in the designing, conducting, analysing, and reporting of results from the Ontario Recreation Survey.

The reports included in this series are based on a data bank containing the results of over 10,000 scientifically conducted personal interviews of a carefully selected group of Ontario residents during the period May 1, 1973 to April 30, 1974.

The primary purpose of the Survey was to provide comprehensive, valid information on recreation and tourism participation patterns and preferences and to gain a better insight into various aspects of recreation behaviour of Ontario residents.

The need for such information was earlier identified by the TORPS Committee as being essential if comprehensive recreation and tourism planning was to occur at any or all of the provincial, regional, or local levels.

It is my sincere hope that recreation and tourism planners and managers at all levels of government and also the private sector, as well as academics, will find these published results of value to them. I strongly urge that they will make full use of the reports and the data upon which they were based. When this is done, I anticipate with confidence that recreation and tourism planning, management, and research in the province will be carried out at a quality and level of understanding unequalled in Canada.

Sincerely,



Rene Brunelle
Minister

T.O.R.P.S.

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TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF ONTARIO RESIDENTS -
VOLUME 4: FREE TIME was prepared by Robert Coughlin,
Donald Ross, and Ilmar Arviko.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
INTRODUCTION	1
1. General	1
2. Free Time of Ontario Residents	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
1. Introduction	9
2. Rank of Free Time Activities	10
3. Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time	14
4. Other Conclusions	18
 I FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME FOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE	19
1. Introduction	19
2. Age and Sex	20
Males	20
Females	22
3. Education of Head of Household	23
4. Occupation of Head of Household	23
5. Gross Household Income	25
6. Community Size	28
7. Geographic Location	30
8. Employment Status of Respondent	30
9. Marital Status of Respondent	33
 II THE RANKING OF THE TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	45
1. Introduction	45
2. Age and Sex	45
Males	46
Females	46
3. Education of Head of Household	47
4. Occupation of Head of Household	47
5. Gross Household Income	48
6. Community Size	49
7. Geographic Location	49
8. Employment Status of Respondent	50
9. Marital Status of Respondent	50
 III EMPLOYMENT AND FREE TIME	60
1. Introduction	60
2. Work Week	60
3. Self-employed or Not	62
4. Commuting Time	62
5. Average Hours Worked Per Working Day	67

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
6. Second Paid Job	67
IV RELATIONS BETWEEN FREE TIME AND RECREATION	
TIME	71
1. Introduction	71
2. Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time	71
3. Rank of Recreational Activities as Free Time Increases	71
4. Rank of Free Time Activities as Recreation Time Increases	73
APPENDIX A DEFINITIONS USED IN ONTARIO	
RECREATION SURVEY	80
1. Strata	80
2. Recreational Activities	83
3. Leisure Time Activities	89
4. Socio-Demographic Characteristics ..	93
5. Miscellaneous	97
APPENDIX B CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLED POPULATION	
1. Response Patterns to Free Time Questions	99

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
ES-1	Most Frequently Reported Free Time Activities	11
ES-2	Overall Rank of Most Frequently Reported Free Time Activities	13
ES-3	Summary of Average Daily Hours of Free Time and Recreation Time for Selected Demographic Groups	15
I-1	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Selected Age Groups of Ontario Males for Each Day of the Week	36
I-2	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Selected Age Groups of Ontario Females for Each Day of the Week	37
I-3	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Residents Grouped by Education of Head of Household, by Day of the Week	38
I-4	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Residents Grouped by Occupation of Head of Household, by Day of the Week	39
I-5	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Residents Grouped by Household Income, by Day of the Week	40
I-6	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Communities of Various Sizes, by Day of the Week	41
I-7	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Southern and Northern Ontario, by Day of the Week	42
I-8	Average Total Free Time and Total Recreation Time for Employment Status of Resident, by Day of the Week	43
I-9	Average Total Free Time and Recreation Time for Marital Status of Resident, by Day of the Week	44

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
II-1	Top Ten Free Time Activities for Males in Three Age Categories	51
II-2	Top Ten Free Time Activities for Females in Three Age Categories	52
II-3	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Education of Head of Household	53
II-4	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Occupation of Head of Household	54
II-5	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Household Income	55
II-6	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Community Size	56
II-7	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Geographic Region	57
II-8	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Employment Status	58
II-9	Top Ten Free Time Activities by Marital Status	59
IV-1	Rank of Recreational Activities According to an Increasing Number of Hours of Free Time Per Day	75
IV-2	Overall Rank of Free Time Activities According to Increasing Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time	76
IV-3	Rank of Free Time Activities in the Morning According to Increasing Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time	77
IV-4	Rank of Free Time Activities in the Afternoon According to Increasing Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time	78
IV-5	Rank of Free Time Activities in the Evening According to Increasing Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time	79
B-1	Some Characteristics of the Sampled Population	101

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
I-1	Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Age and Sex	21
I-2	Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Education of Head of Household	24
I-3	Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Occupation of Head of Household	26
I-4	Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Categories of Household Income	27
I-5	Average Free Time and Recreation Time for Community Size, by Day of the Week	29
I-6	Average Free Time and Recreation Time for Southern, Northern and All of Ontario, by Day of the Week	31
I-7	Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Employment Status of Respondent	32
I-8	Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Marital Status of Respondent	34
III-1	Average Free Time and Recreation Time Per Day by Type of Work Week	61
III-2	Average Free Time and Recreation Time Per Day by Sex and Type of Work Week	63
III-3	Average Free Time and Recreation Time Per Day by Household Income and Type of Work Week	64
III-4	Average Free Time and Recreation Time Per Day by Self-Employment Status and Type of Work Week	65
III-5	Average Total Free Time and Recreation Time by Daily Commuting Time To and From Main Job	66
III-6	Average Total Free Time and Recreation Time by Daily Working Hours on Main Job	68
III-7	Effect of Second Job on Average Hours of Free Time and Recreation Time For Each Day of the Week	69

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
III-8	Effect of Having a Second Job on Average Daily Free Time and Recreation Time by Hours Worked Per Week	70
IV-1	The Effect of Average Total Free Time on the Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time	72
A-1	Geographic Areas Used as Strata for Sampling in Ontario Recreation Survey	82

INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL

This is the fourth in a series of reports describing results from the Ontario Recreation Survey (ORS). The main objectives of the actual survey are to obtain estimates of the incidence, frequency, and location of recreational participation, and to provide estimates related to the travel mode, accommodation type, and destinations of the weekend and vacation trips of Ontario residents. Considerable information about the use of free time, preferences and constraints, and demographics, is also available to provide a complete context for the interpretation of activity and trip data.

The four primary purposes for which the data were collected are:

- (a) to aid government ministries in developing plans and policies for efficiently providing recreational opportunities that will maximize user satisfaction;
- (b) to provide the integrated data base required for the detailed analysis necessary to gain a better understanding of the complexities of tourism and recreation behaviour;
- (c) to provide a basis for the comparison and validation of results from existing surveys;
- (d) to provide data necessary for the development of models of tourism and recreational behaviour that can be used to evaluate alternative strategies for providing recreational opportunities.

The ORS is perhaps the most comprehensive tourism and recreation survey yet carried out in North America. In total, 10,230 residents each completed a twenty-four page questionnaire which dealt with 73 recreational activities. Over 97 per cent of Ontario residents twelve years of age and older were eligible to be interviewed in any of the twelve months from May 1973 to April 1974.

The Ontario residents who were interviewed were selected in a multi-stage, probability sampling design. As the first stage of stratification, the Province was divided into seven geographical areas. The second stage of stratification was based on degree of urbanization. At this stage, the five strata which included municipalities with populations both greater and less than 50,000 were further divided into large and non-large urban substrata. As a result, the sample included twelve strata.

Questionnaires were administered by thoroughly trained interviewers under the supervision of Market Facts of Canada Ltd. Very strict sampling procedures were followed throughout the survey. Interviewers were not allowed to substitute either households or respondents within households. Only one respondent per household was eligible to be interviewed and up to five separate attempts to contact the selected person were required. Such a procedure is costly, but it ensures the inclusion of highly active individuals who are, typically, the most difficult to contact.

The ORS was designed to take place over twelve consecutive months to provide an unbiased perspective of resident

tourism and recreation behaviour - much of which is seasonal in nature. Detailed questions about participation in activities and descriptions of weekend and vacation trips were restricted to the three months prior to the day of the interview. Details about free time use were asked only for the day before the interview.

Data from the survey have been carefully edited. The procedures included two independent manual edits and one computerized edit. Interviews have been weighted to increase the accuracy of estimates. The weights adjust estimates for differences in the sampling rate among strata and household sizes; response rates among strata and months; and differences in the sampling rate among strata, household sizes, response rates among strata and months, and difference between the age and sex distributions of the sample and the Ontario population.

The serious user of data from the Ontario Recreation Survey will want a more complete description of the survey than the brief and highly generalized one that has been described above. Detailed background information is available from two documents. The Survey Specifications, Interviewer's Instruction Manual, List of Working Definitions and the Questionnaire are found in: ONTARIO RECREATION SURVEY - SURVEY DOCUMENTS, 1973, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study, Queen's Park, Toronto. Specific uses for which the data were collected - the ORS Pilot Survey; Sample Design and Estimation Procedures; Design, Content and Structure of ORS Questionnaire; and Verification and Editing of ORS data - all are described

in: TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF ONTARIO RESIDENTS - VOLUME 8: A USER'S GUIDE TO ANALYSIS, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study, 1977, Queen's Park, Toronto.

For a more complete description of other characteristics of tourism and recreational behaviour of Ontario residents other than free time usage, the reader should refer to the companion reports in this series. They are:

- (a) Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents - Volume 1: GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS
- (b) Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents - Volume 2: DEMOGRAPHICS
- (c) Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents - Volume 3: TRAVEL AND TOURISM
- (d) Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents - Volume 5: PREFERENCE AND CONSTRAINTS
- (e) Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents - Volume 6: SPECIAL GROUPS
- (f) Tourism and Recreational Behaviour of Ontario Residents - Volume 7: PROFILES OF PARTICIPANTS

2. FREE TIME OF ONTARIO RESIDENTS

This report is an attempt to present detailed information on free time and free time activities of the Ontario population. In essence, the report presents the free time activities and free time distributions of the population as affected by various demographic variables.

Due to the nature of data collected in the free time section, it seems appropriate to explicate the limitations specific to this report before detailed analysis is begun.

Within the free time section of the questionnaire

respondents were asked a limited number of questions related to their free time availability and behaviour on the day preceding the interview. Because no interviewing was done on Sunday, half of the respondents interviewd Monday recalled Sunday and half recalled Saturday.

As part of the interview, respondents were asked to recall the free time activities they engaged in on the day before the interview. It should be made clear that free time activities include a potential 166 different activities. A subset of these activities (73) has been categorized as recreational activities and these are characterized by their generally active outdoor nature (see Appendix A for definitions).

For purposes of the survey, the day recalled by the respondent was broken into three time periods: morning, afternoon and evening. The morning time period was defined as the time lapsed from waking to noon; afternoon from noon to 6 p.m.; and evening from 6 p.m. to bedtime.

Within each time period respondents were asked to report up to four activities from a list of 166 in which they may have participated (see Appendix B). In addition they were asked to estimate the amount of free time available to them for participating in these activities. The reported free time was classified into time spent participating in any of the 73 recreational activities (recreation time), or the remaining leisure activities (leisure time).

Another limitation inherent in the free time activity

data is the impossibility of specifying the percentages or number of people participating in a given free time activity over the entire day. All that can be used as an indication of the popularity of a given activity is a count of the number of times this activity was mentioned over the three daily time periods.

As a result, only ordinal information is presented for all free time activities. The only relevant proportion related to each activity would be the proportion of times this activity was mentioned out of the total "mentions". However, this is also unreliable in that there is no real estimate of total mentions due to the fact that only 166 out of a possible universe of activities were tabulated.

All respondents whose day of recall was a day on vacation or on an overnight stay away from home were excluded from the analyses, as their free time distributions would bias the results.

Within these limitations then, the following major sections are presented in this report.

- (1) A breakdown of free time and recreation time for each of the following demographics:
 - (a) Age and Sex
 - (b) Education of Head of Household
 - (c) Occupation of Head of Household
 - (d) Gross Household Income
 - (e) Community Size
 - (f) Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario and the Total Province (Geographic Location)

- (g) Employment Status of Respondent
- (h) Marital Status of Respondent

(2) A rank order of the first ten free time activities for each of the demographics mentioned in (1).

(3) An examination of secondary factors on free time and free time activities.

These factors include:

- (a) The effect of the work week on free time and free time activities. People who work are categorized contingent on the number and nature of the days they work and have off. This results in the following categories:

- 1) work one to three days, any day(s) of the week;
- 2) work any four days per week;
- 3) work five days per week with at least one weekday off;
- 4) work five days per week with weekend off;
- 5) work six days per week; or
- 6) work seven days per week.

- (b) The effect on free time and recreation time due to the following:
 - 1) commuting time;
 - 2) hours worked per working day;

- 3) work at a paid second job; and
- 4) self-employed or not.

(c) The effect on free time activities,
recreational free time activities and
recreation time as free time changes.

Also, the relations between the amount of free time
and the recreational activities in which the individual
participates in his or her free time are shown in the
final section of the report.

In the Executive Summary an overall ranking of more
than fifty activities is shown.

For purposes of the report, any value in the tables or
figures based on fewer than an estimated population of
10,000 is not shown due to potential unreliability.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

For purposes of the Ontario Recreation Survey, a possible 166 activities in which people participate during free or discretionary time are divided into two groups: 73 recreational activities and the remaining leisure activities (see Appendix A for definitions). Each respondent recalled the activities of the day prior to the interviewing, and had an opportunity to list up to four activities for each of three time periods: morning, afternoon and evening.

2. RANK OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

In Table ES-1, the most frequently reported activities for each of the three segments of the day are ranked in an interval scale based on the number of times the activity is mentioned. Recreational activities are capitalized in the lists.

- Watching television is the most popular free time activity in all three time periods of morning, afternoon and evening. (Table ES-1)

- Reading a book, magazine or newspaper, relaxing or sitting, and visiting friends or relatives are the next three activities most frequently mentioned in the morning, afternoon and evening. (Table ES-1)

- Comparisons of the intervals between the top activities for the three time periods indicate that the top two activities (reading and watching television) are almost equally popular in the morning, but by evening watching television becomes a more dominant activity and other activities are mentioned with comparatively less frequency. (Table ES-1)

- Activities such as listening to radio, telephoning, gardening, playing with children, going to church, doing odd jobs, home and furniture repair and exercising have a higher rank in the morning compared to afternoon or evening. (Table ES-1)

- Recreational walking or driving, sleeping or napping, swimming, bicycling, relaxing outdoors, playing baseball or golf, or sunbathing are activities more typical to the after-

TABLE ES-1
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED FREE TIME ACTIVITIES*

Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
Watch Television	1000	Watch Television	1000	Watch Television	1000
Read Books, etc.	988	Read Books, etc.	600	Read Books, etc.	452
Relax, Sit	487	Visit Friends/Relatives	483	Visit Friends/Relatives	261
Visit Friends/Relatives	438	Relax, Sit	284	Relax, Sit	118
Window Shopping	257	Window Shopping	235	Other Card Games	56
Gardening	182	RECREATIONAL WALKING	177	Entertain at Home	55
Other Odd Jobs	174	RECREATIONAL DRIVING	133	Window Shopping	48
RECREATIONAL WALKING	162	Sleep, Nap	119	Weave/Knit/Macrame	44
Listen to Radio	158	Gardening	83	RECREATIONAL WALKING	39
Go to Church	143	Other Odd Jobs	83	RECREATIONAL DRIVING	38
Weave/Knit/Macrame	138	Sewing	72	Listen to Radio	36
Sleep, Nap	109	Weave/Knit/Macrame	69	Listen to Records	33
Sewing	93	Entertain at Home	65	Play Other Games	33
Listen to Records	89	SWIMMING	57	Go to Show, Movie	33
RECREATIONAL DRIVING	71	RECREATIONAL BICYCLING	56	Dine Out	28
Telephoning	54	Play Other Games	43	Sewing	27
Play with Children	52	Listen to Radio	42	ATTEND SPECTATOR SPORT	26
Entertain at Home	52	Cooking	39	Other Odd Jobs	22
Play Other Games	50	Other Card Games	38	Study	21
Study	42	Listen to Records	37	Sing, Act, Dance	21
Draw, Sketch	42	Sunbathe	36	Go to Party	20
RECREATIONAL BICYCLING	42	Play with Children	33	Gardening	19
Home, Furniture Repair	38	Dine Out	33	Sleep, Nap	19
Personal Hygiene	36	Relax Outdoors	32	Telephoning	16
Sing, Act, Dance	36	Sing, Act, Dance	30	Play with Children	14
Cooking	32	Study	27	Go to Pub, Club	14
Carpentry	32	BASEBALL	26	Unspecified Entertainment	14
Exercise	32	ATTEND SPECTATOR SPORT	23	ICE HOCKEY	13
Repair Car/Motor	32	GOLFING	21	RECREATIONAL BICYCLING	13
Write Letter, Diary	30	Draw, Sketch	21	Dancing	12
SWIMMING	30	Telephoning	20	Draw, Sketch	12
		Repair Car/Motor	20	Write Letter, Diary	12
		BASKETBALL	20	Relax Outdoors	11
		Special Shopping	20	Go to Church	11
		Write Letter, Diary	19	BASEBALL	11
		FOOTBALL	17	ALLEY BOWLING	9
		Billiards	16	SWIMMING	9
		Home, Furniture Repair	16	Billiards	9
		Carpentry	14	CYCLING (Unsp)	8
				Bathe, Shower	7
				Cooking	7
				Walk Dog, Cat	7
				Home, Furniture Repair	7
				BASKETBALL	7
				Personal Hygiene	6
				Other Social Club	6
				Carpentry	6
				Unspecified Arts	6
				Exercise	5

* Recreational activities are capitalized. The proportions shown for each activity indicates the frequency with which the activity is mentioned relative to the top-ranked activity. For example, reading books, magazines or newspapers is mentioned only 0.45 times as frequently as watch television in the evening.

Due to the different sample size in each time period, comparisons between them cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

noon than to morning or evening.

(Table ES-1)

- More recreational activities have a higher ranking in the list of free time activities in the afternoon than in either the morning or evening.

(Table ES-1)

Table ES-2 presents the overall rank order and interval scale for 56 free time activities.

- Less than one-quarter of the 56 top ranking free time activities are recreational. Walking and driving are the most frequently mentioned recreational activities, followed by bicycling, swimming and attending a spectator sport.

(Table ES-2)

- Only four free time activities are mentioned more than one-tenth as many times as watching television is mentioned. Of the 56 activities, all but 11 are mentioned fewer than five per cent of the frequency for watching television.

(Table ES-2)

TABLE ES-2

OVERALL RANK OF MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED
FREE TIME ACTIVITIES*

Watch Television	1000	Draw, Sketch	18
Read Books, etc.	543	Cooking	17
Visit Friends/Relatives	339	Write Letter, Diary	16
Relax, Sit	196	Go to Party	16
Window Shopping	116	ICE HOCKEY	15
RECREATIONAL WALKING	86	BASEBALL	15
RECREATIONAL DRIVING	65	Unspec. Entertainment	13
Weave/Knit/Macrame	60	Sunbathe	13
Entertain at Home	57	Home, Furniture Repair	12
Sleep, Nap	53	Go to Pub, Club	12
Other Odd Jobs	52	Repair Car/Motor	12
Gardening	52	Carpentry	10
Listen to Radio	50	Billiards	10
Other Card Games	48	BASKETBALL	10
Sewing	45	Personal Hygiene	10
Listen to Records	40	ALLEY BOWLING	9
Play Other Games	37	Exercise	9
Dine Out	27	GOLFING	9
RECREATIONAL BICYCLING	27	Specialized Shopping	9
Sing, Act, Dance	25	Bathe, Shower	9
Study	25	Dancing	9
Go to Church	24	Unspecified Arts	8
SWIMMING	23	Cut Grass	8
ATTEND SPECTATOR SPORT	23	Walk Dog, Cat	8
Play with Children	23	FOOTBALL	8
Telephoning	21	FISHING	7
Go to Movie, Show	20	Other Social Club	6
Relax Outdoors	18	TENNIS	6

* Recreational activities are capitalized. The value shown for each activity indicates the frequency with which the activity is mentioned relative to the top-ranked activity. For example, for every 1000 times watching television is mentioned, reading books, magazines or newspapers is mentioned 543 times.

3. AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME

Table ES-3 shows the average daily amount of free time and recreation time, in hours, for the population in each of the main demographic and economic categories analysed in the report. Definitions of these categories are given in Appendix A.

- The average amount of free time available to the residents of Ontario is about five hours per day, of which about one-half hour is used for engaging in recreational activities. Four and one-half hours of free time are spent in leisure activities, of which watching television is foremost.
- Males have an average of about fifteen minutes more free time and recreation time per day than females. This is equivalent to males having about six per cent more free time and 65 per cent more recreation time than females. (Table ES-3)
- For both males and females, the residents between 35 and 49 years old have the least free time per day and those 65 and older have the most. (Table ES-3)
- Residents aged 12 to 19 have, on average, at least twice the amount of recreation time as any other age group. For both males and females, the age group of 50 to 64 spends the least amount of time pursuing recreational activities. (Table ES-3)
- Average daily free time decreases slightly whereas recreation time tends to increase with increases in household income. (Table ES-3)

TABLE ES-3

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE DAILY HOURS OF FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

<u>Age and Sex</u>		<u>Average Daily Free Time</u>	<u>Average Daily Recreation Time</u>
Male	12 to 19	5.59	1.28
	20 to 34	5.19	0.62
	35 to 49	4.28	0.43
	50 to 64	4.76	0.37
	65 plus	6.50	0.41
	Average	5.09	0.64
Female	12 to 19	5.41	0.79
	20 to 34	4.53	0.31
	35 to 49	4.25	0.31
	50 to 64	4.81	0.25
	65 plus	5.72	0.27
	Average	4.82	0.39
<u>Education of Head of Household</u>			
Less than Grade 9		5.04	0.49
Grade 9 to 11, No Other		4.93	0.53
Grade 9 to 13		5.00	0.49
Grade 12 to 13, Some Other		4.88	0.54
University		4.92	0.52
<u>Occupation of Head of Household</u>			
Managerial		4.90	0.48
Technological		5.09	0.59
Clerical		4.95	0.55
Sales		4.89	0.59
Service		5.06	0.46
Farming		4.10	0.32
Other Primary		5.22	0.51
Processing		4.97	0.55
Construction, Fabrication		5.01	0.56
Other Occupations		4.90	0.45
Occupation Not Stated		5.14	0.38

TABLE ES-3 (continued)

<u>Household Income</u>	<u>Average Daily Free Time</u>	<u>Average Daily Recreation Time</u>
Less than \$3,000	5.93	0.31
\$3,000 to \$5,999	5.58	0.54
\$6,000 to \$9,999	4.92	0.46
\$10,000 to \$11,999	4.75	0.54
\$12,000 to \$14,999	4.81	0.51
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4.96	0.54
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5.15	0.58
\$25,000 plus	4.63	0.56
Refused, Unknown	4.82	0.52
 <u>Community Size</u>		
Under 5,000	4.66	0.53
5,000 to 9,999	4.70	0.57
10,000 to 24,999	5.27	0.61
25,000 to 49,999	4.57	0.56
50,000 to 99,999	5.29	0.50
100,000 to 499,999	5.22	0.53
500,000 plus	4.91	0.46
 <u>Employment Status</u>		
One Full Time Job	4.36	0.44
Second Paid Job	4.10	0.53
Student	5.39	1.01
Housewife	5.02	0.30
Retired	6.92	0.42
Unemployed, On Strike	7.69	0.77
Other	4.88	0.36
 <u>Marital Status</u>		
Married	4.70	0.38
Single	5.39	0.86
Widowed, Divorced	5.60	0.29
Separated	4.92	0.32
 <u>Geographic Location</u>		
Northern Ontario	5.26	0.56
Southern Ontario	4.93	0.51
Total Province	4.96	0.51

- On average, residents of communities between 50,000 and 99,999 population have the most daily free time, whereas those in communities between 10,000 and 24,999 in size have the most recreation time. (Table ES-3)
- Predictably, residents who have second paid jobs have the least average daily free time compared with residents with other employment status. People unemployed, on strike or retired have the greatest amount of free time per day. Students spend the most free time engaging in recreational activities. (Table ES-3)
- With regard to marital status, residents who are widowed or divorced have the most free time per day, and married people have the least. Singles spend the most time doing recreational activities. (Table ES-3)
- Residents living in Northern Ontario have, on average, twenty minutes more free time per day than residents of Southern Ontario. (Table ES-3)

4. OTHER CONCLUSIONS

- Both the average daily hours of free time and of recreation time decrease by over 40 per cent as the number of days worked per week increases from less than three to seven days.

(Figure III-1)

- Self-employed people experience a more rapid decline in the average daily free time and recreation time compared with employees as the work week lengthens from four to seven days. (Figure III-4)

- The hypothesis that an increase in daily commuting time leads to a decrease in free time or recreation time is not supported by data. (Figure III-5)

- The weekly amount of free time and recreation time is not adversely affected by an increase in average daily number of hours worked (averaged over working days). (Figure III-6)

- Having a second paid job in addition to the main job decreases free time on Friday and Sunday but not Saturday.

(Figure III-7)

- Regardless of increases in the average daily amount of free time, the proportion spent doing recreational activities reaches a peak of 0.11.

(Figure IV-1)

- As the average daily hours of free time increases there is an increased likelihood of participation in recreational activities such as golfing, that require longer periods of time than other activities.

(Table IV-1)

CHAPTER I

FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME FOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with free time and recreation time in various socio-demographic categories. In each category, three numbers are provided: average free time in hours; average recreation time in hours; and the estimated number of Ontario residents in the category.

Free time represents the average number of hours of free time for a particular category. For example, in Table I-1, males aged 12 to 19 have an average of 5.00 hours of free time on Monday (the upper left hand cell of the table).

Recreation time is indicated in hours on all tables directly below free time. Again with reference to Table I-1, the upper left cell shows that males in the 12 to 19 age group average 1.05 hours of recreation time on Monday.

The estimated number of residents in the category is shown at the bottom of each cell. The numbers are estimates (in thousands) of the number of participants in each demographic category. For example, in Table I-1, 100 refers to approximately 100,000 residents of Ontario who are males between 12 and 19 years of age who recalled Monday.

2. AGE AND SEX

This section presents free time and recreation time data for the demographic variables of age and sex. Age is divided into five groups: 12 to 19 years; 20 to 34 years; 35 to 49 years; 65 years and older.

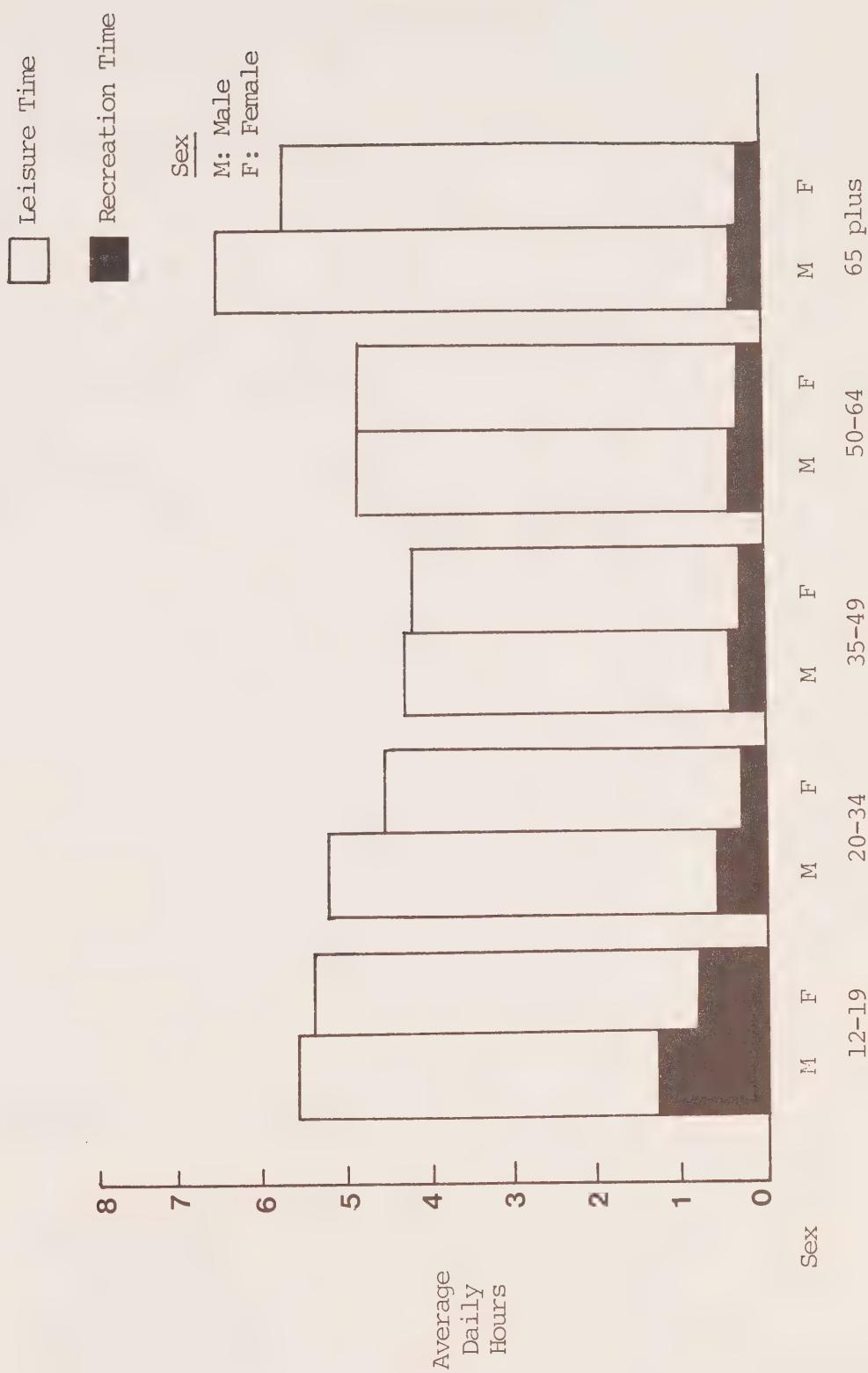
2.1 Males

Table I-1 and Figure I-1 present the average free time for males in several age groups by day of the week.

- On the weekdays, free time is highest among the age extremes, those over age 65 and those in the 12 to 19 age category. Between these two groups, people over 65 consistently have more free time than the younger group. On Saturday, a linear pattern is demonstrated whereby free time decreases with age. Thus, the over 65 age group has the least free time on Saturday while the 12 to 19 age group has the most free time. On Sunday, the pattern is similar although the over 65 group reverts to the high end of the free time scale just behind the 12 to 19 group. Among the other categories, free time decreases in a linear manner with age.
- Average free time is lowest on Monday and Tuesday and most abundant on weekends, particularly on Sunday. This pattern is quite consistent across all age groups of males. Moreover, there is a tendency for free time to increase as the week progresses with the exception of the group over 65 mentioned above.
- Not surprisingly males in the 12 to 19 age group consistently have more recreation time than any other category.

FIGURE I-1

AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY AGE AND SEX



During weekdays, no other age group dominates with respect to recreation time. On weekends, Sunday provides more recreation time than any other day for all groups with the exception of the youngest. Unlike free time, recreation time does not appear to increase as the week progresses, but there is, of course, a substantial increase in recreation time on weekends.

2.2 Females

Table I-2 and Figure I-1 present free time data by day of the week for females across five age categories.

- On weekdays, females at both ends of the age spectrum have similar quantities of free time although the over 65 age group has the largest quantity in all cases. The intermediate age categories have less free time than the extremes, although no constant pattern exists.
- On weekends, the extreme age categories again have more free time than the middle age groups. In this case the 12 to 19 age group has the largest quantity of free time. Moreover, Sunday consistently provides more free time than any other day, although for the 20 to 34 age group, the averages for Saturday and Sunday are very close.
- The 12 to 19 age group dominates with respect to recreation time while the over 65 age group has recreation time values which resemble those of the intermediate groups. This is worthy of note because the over 65 age group has the highest levels of free time on weekdays. The implication is that high quantities of free time do not necessarily result in proportionately similar quantities of recreation time.

- On weekends, Sunday provides more free time than Saturday for all groups except the over 65 group. On Sunday recreation time decreases with age. A similar pattern exists for Saturday except that the over 65 age group had a middle range quantity of recreation time rather than the lowest quantity.

3. EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

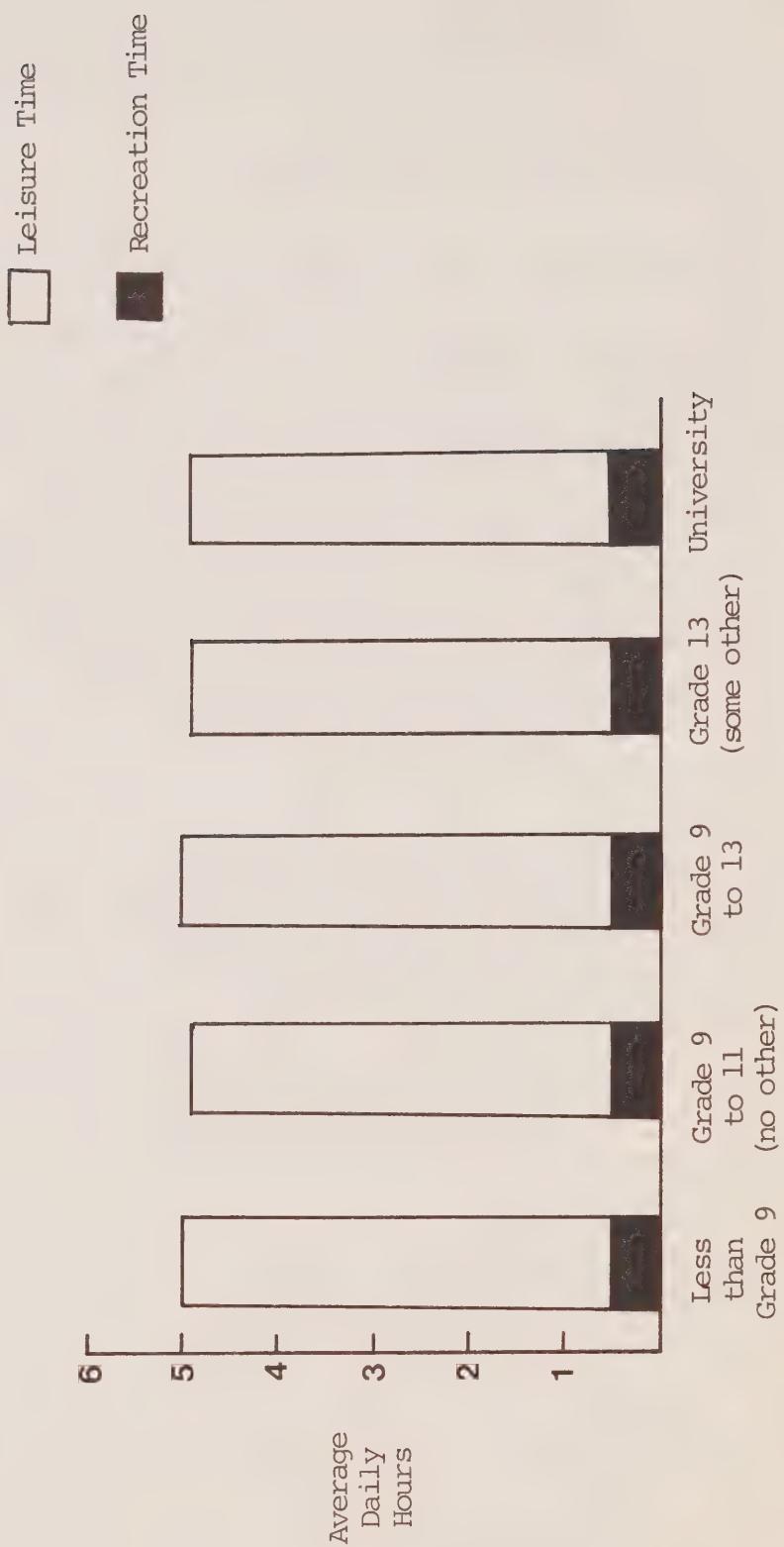
Respondents are divided into five categories according to the education attained by the head of the household. These categories include: less than grade 9; grade 9 to 11 and no other (education); grade 9 to 13; grade 12 to 13 and some other (education); and university. Data indicating the average free time and recreation time for these five education groups are presented in Table I-3 and Figure I-2.

- On weekdays, there is a very slight tendency for low education groups to have more free time than groups with higher education. These differences, however, are very small.
- Groups with higher levels of educational attainment have somewhat more recreation time on three of five weekdays.

4. OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Respondents are grouped according to the following classifications of the occupation of the head of household: managerial, administrative and related; technological, social and cultural; clerical and related; sales; service; farming, horticultural, and animal husbandry;

FIGURE I-2
AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY
EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



Education of Head of Household

other primary; processing; machining, product fabrication, and construction trades; and other occupations.

Table I-4 and Figure I-3 present the average amount of free time and recreation time for residents according to the various occupation classifications.

- Respondents whose head of household is in a farming occupation consistently have the lowest quantities of free time except on Wednesday. On Saturday, respondents whose head of household is in a farming occupation have one and one-half hours less free time than the next lowest occupational groups.
- On Monday, Tuesday and Friday respondents whose head of household are in sales have the most recreation time, but on Saturday they have all but the lowest amount. As with free time, respondents whose head of household is in farming tend to have very little recreation time.

5. GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Gross annual household income is divided into eight classifications including: less than \$3,000; \$3,000 to \$5,999; \$6,000 to \$9,999; \$10,000 to \$11,999; \$12,000 to \$14,999; \$15,000 to \$19,999; \$20,000 to \$24,999; \$25,000 and over.*

Table I-5 and Figure I-4 present average free time quantities for various household income categories by day of the week.

* Based on 1973 dollars.

FIGURE I-3

AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY
OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

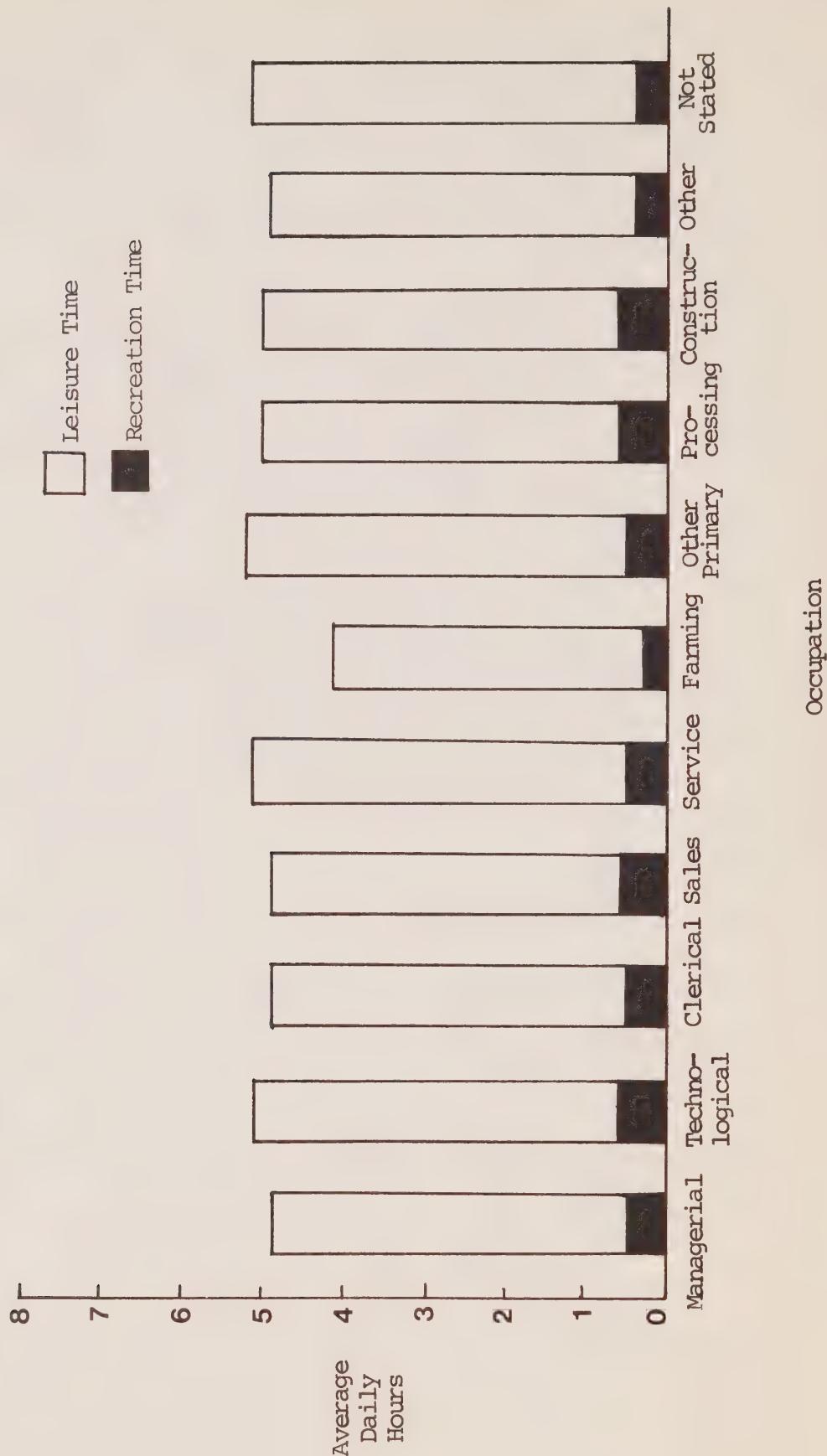
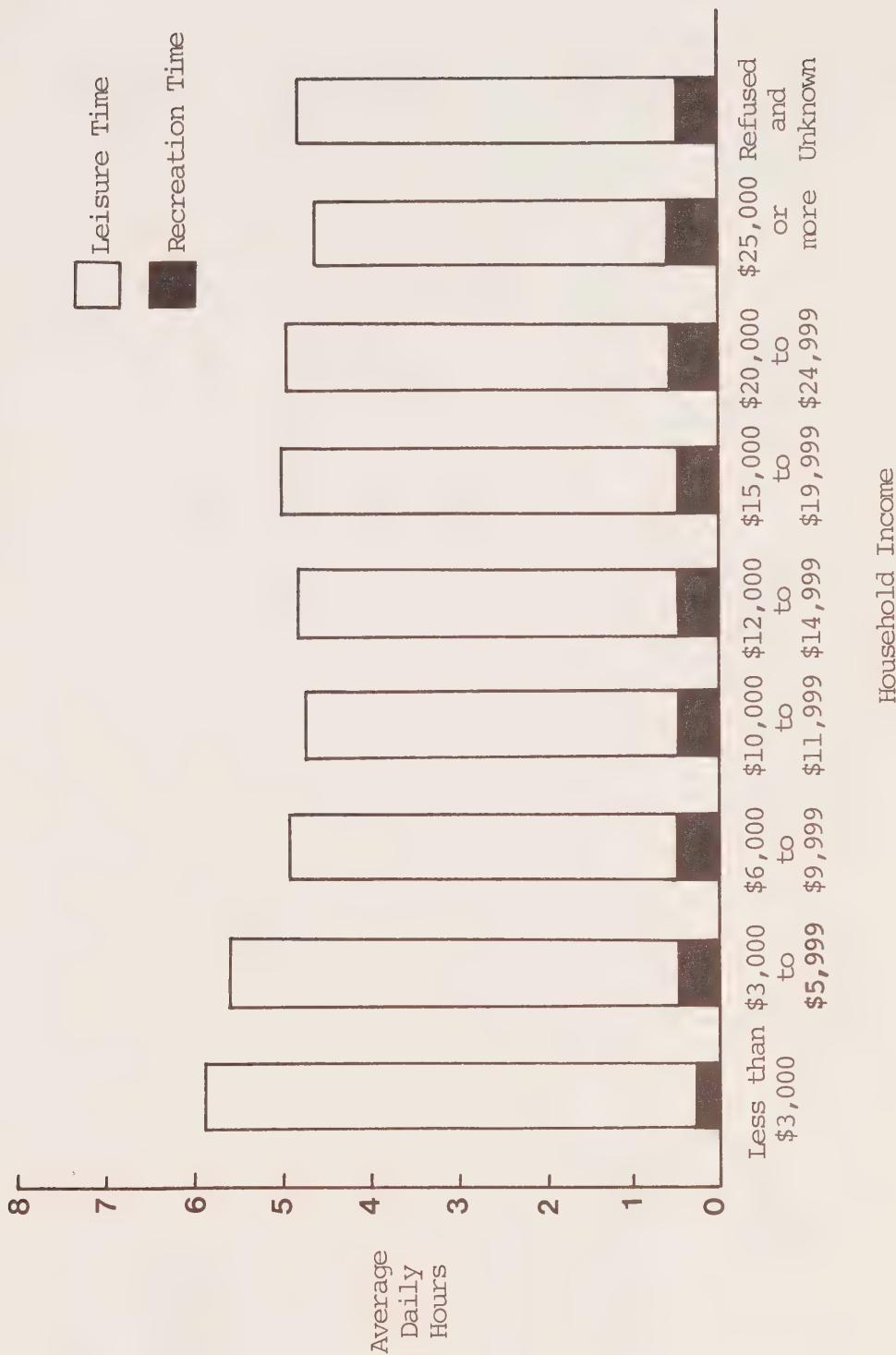


FIGURE 1-4
AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION BY
CATEGORIES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME



- There exists a general tendency for lower income groups to have more free time on weekdays than groups with higher incomes. The reverse holds true for weekends, when the higher income groups have more free time than other groups.
- In contrast to free time, low income groups spend slightly less time doing recreational activities than the upper income groups. For example, on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, the lowest income group has the lowest quantity of recreation time. On Sunday the lower income groups are also at or near the bottom of the spectrum of recreation time.

6. COMMUNITY SIZE

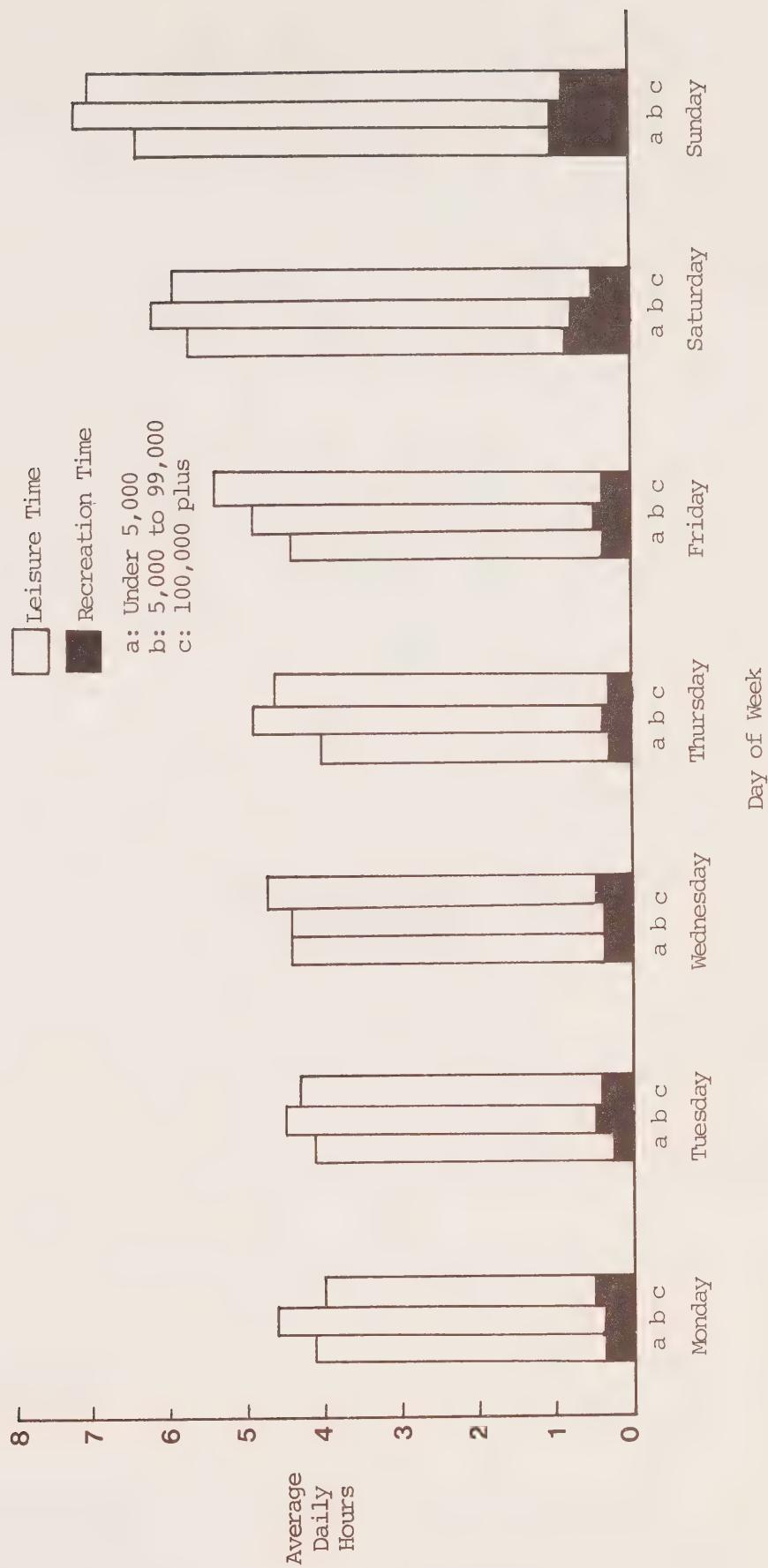
This demographic variable refers to the population of the community in which the individual resides. Seven categories exist for this variable: less than 5,000; 5,000 to 9,999; 10,000 to 24,999; 25,000 to 49,999; 50,000 to 99,999; 100,000 to 499,999; 500,000 and over (Metropolitan Toronto).

Table I-6 and Figure I-5 present data on free time and recreation time for Ontario communities with different populations.

- The most consistent free time patterns occur in the largest city where free time tends to increase in a linear manner from 3.98 hours on Monday to 7.09 hours on Sunday. The population in centres of 10,000 to 24,999 have about one hour more free time on each of Saturday and Sunday compared to either more rural or more urban areas. Communities under 50,000 in size, however, tend to have less free time than residents of larger communities.

FIGURE I-5

AVGARE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME FOR
COMMUNITY SIZE BY DAY OF WEEK



7. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Province is divided into two areas, Northern and Southern Ontario. Northern Ontario is considered to be the area north of the French and Mattawa Rivers plus Manitoulin Island.

Table I-7 and Figure I-6 present data on free time and recreation time between Northern and Southern Ontario.

- Northern residents, on average, have twenty minutes to half an hour more free time than residents of Southern Ontario. The pattern is constant both during weekdays and on weekends. The differential is narrowest on Tuesday and widest on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday.
- From Monday through Wednesday southern residents have slightly more recreation time than residents of the north. During the rest of the week, however, the northern population has more recreation time than the southern population. The differential is most pronounced on Sunday when northern residents have, on average, half an hour more recreation time than southern residents.

8. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Employment status of the respondent is divided into seven categories which include: one full time job; a second paid job; student; housewife; retired; unemployed or on strike; and other.

Table I-8 and Figure I-7 indicate the relationship between free time or recreation time and employment status.

FIGURE I-6

AVERAGE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME FOR SOUTHERN,
NORTHERN AND ALL OF ONTARIO BY DAY OF WEEK

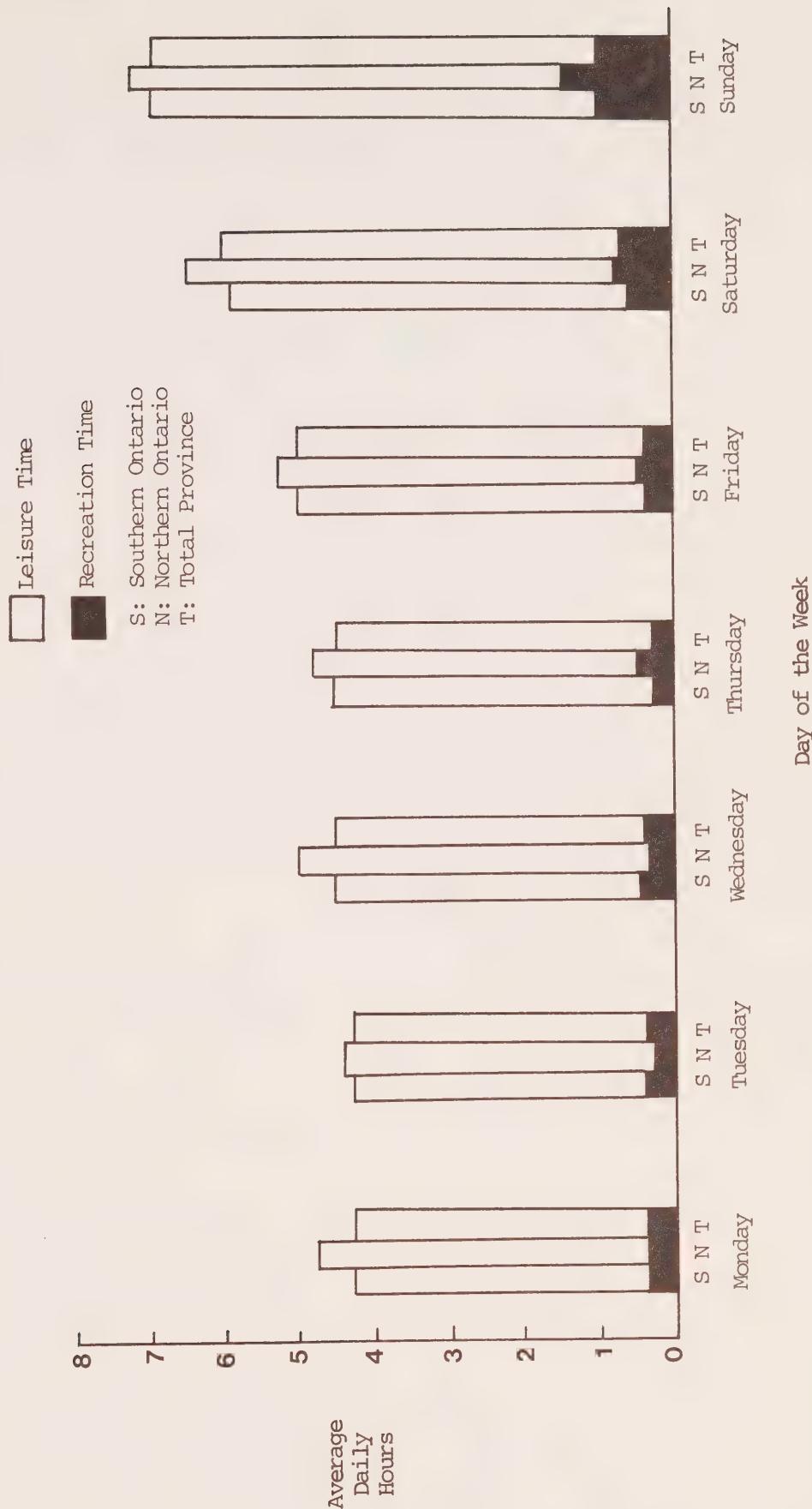
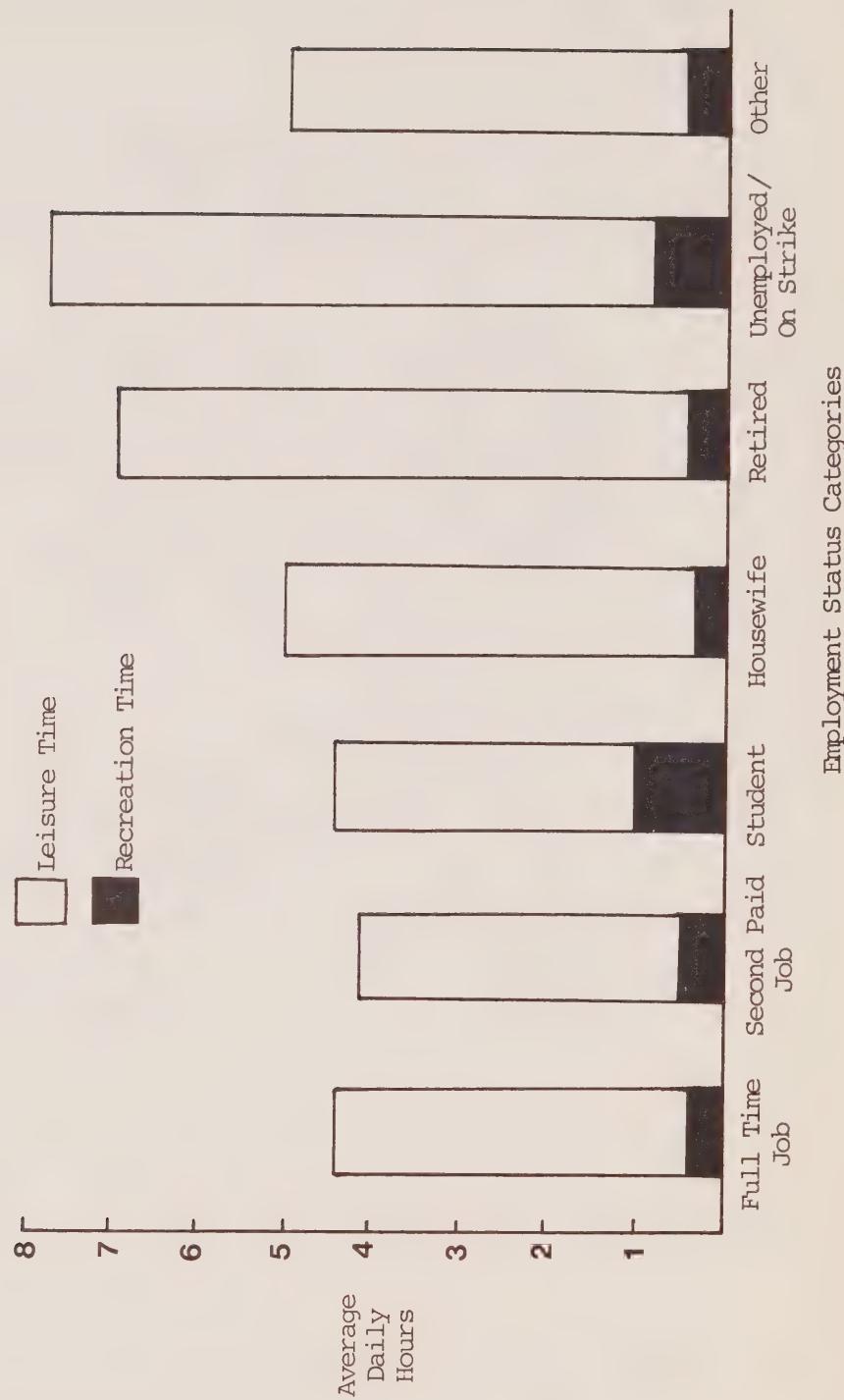


FIGURE I-7

AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENT



- Employment status appears to have considerable effect on free time. For example, people without a specific job role, such as the retired and the unemployed, have one and a half to two times more free time than people who have jobs. Moreover, individuals holding second paid jobs have substantially less free time (about one hour on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday) than those with single jobs.
- On weekends, the distinctions become less pronounced, although the unemployed still have more free time than any other group. Housewives have the least free time on Sunday and all but the least on Saturday.
- Students and the unemployed or on strike categories consistently have the largest quantities of recreation time. Housewives, generally are among the groups with the lowest quantity of recreation time. Regardless of the day of the week, they were among the bottom three groups in recreation time. Other classifications with low levels of recreation time include occupations classified as "other" and those with second paid jobs.

9. MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

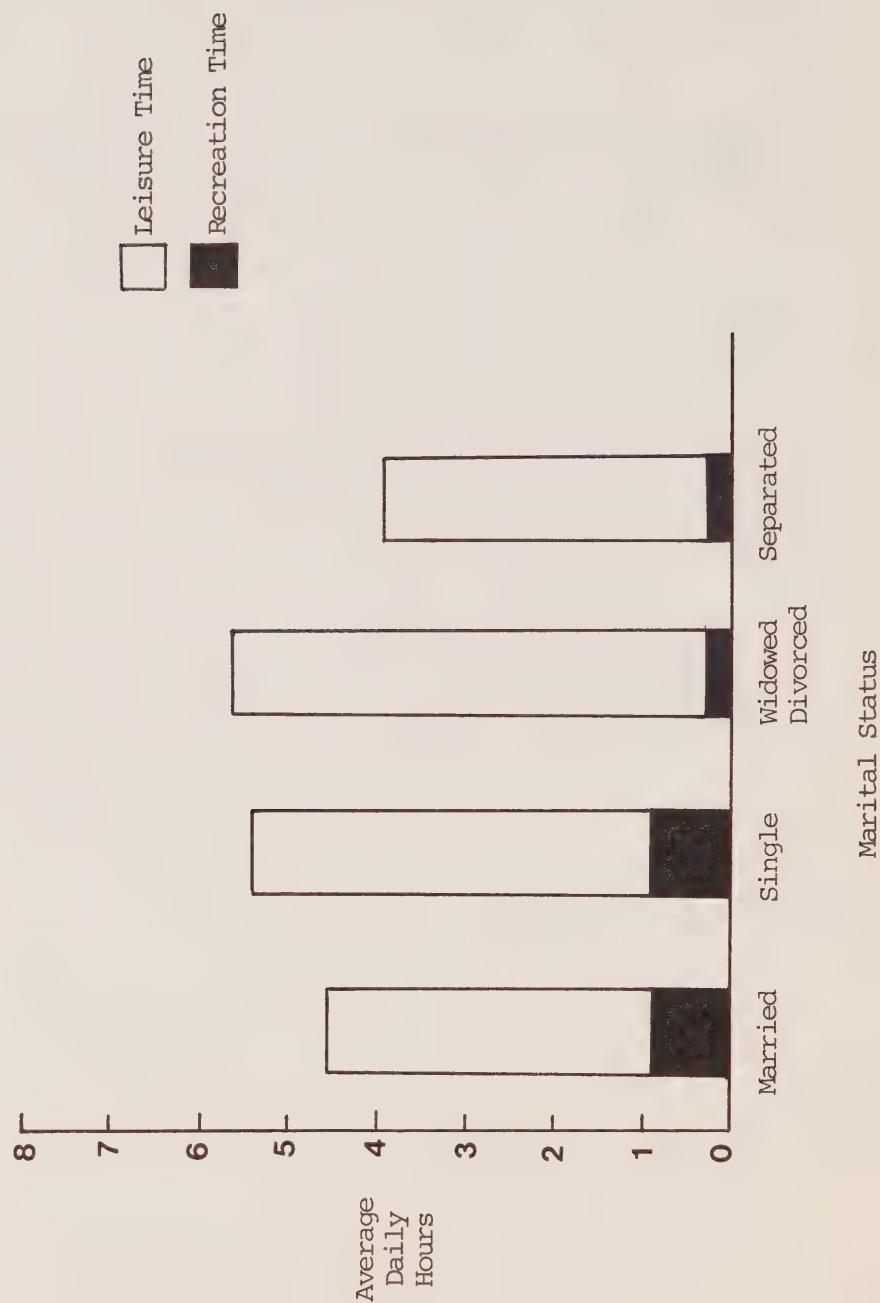
The variable of marital status is divided into four categories including: married; single; widowed or divorced; and separated.

Table I-9 and Figure I-8 present data on both free time and recreation time according to marital status.

- People who are widowed or divorced appear to have the largest quantity of free time on all weekdays but the least on week-

FIGURE I-8

AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY
MARRITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT



ends. Those who are single follow the widowed or divorced in quantity of free time. On weekdays, people who are married appear to have the least free time. On the weekend, the separated and divorced have the least free time while single people have the most.

- Single people consistently have substantially more recreation time than any other group. No constant pattern emerged for any other group. On weekends, people who are widowed/divorced or separated have the lowest quantity of recreation time.

TABLE I-1

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF ONTARIO MALES FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK

		<u>Age</u>				
		12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 plus
Monday	FT*	5.00	4.19	3.79	3.48	6.14
	RT	1.05	0.57	0.33	0.13	0.38
	N	100	163	135	78	37
Tuesday	FT	4.61	4.54	3.31	3.98	5.90
	RT	1.08	0.59	0.19	0.17	0.31
	N	89	145	110	69	39
Wednesday	FT	4.81	4.36	3.69	4.68	6.14
	RT	1.17	0.40	0.29	0.43	0.26
	N	101	149	101	82	43
Thursday	FT	4.79	4.52	3.18	4.66	6.49
	RT	0.86	0.27	0.22	0.38	0.28
	N	64	88	68	48	29
Friday	FT	5.50	5.13	4.16	5.00	6.44
	RT	1.22	0.33	0.31	0.17	0.28
	N	90	108	106	89	28
Saturday	FT	7.76	7.18	6.48	6.14	5.27
	RT	2.25	0.96	0.86	0.64	0.71
	N	62	60	45	29	19
Sunday	FT	8.55	7.55	6.71	6.16	8.36
	RT	1.73	1.21	1.05	0.89	0.74
	N	53	139	91	75	42

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-2

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF ONTARIO FEMALES FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK

		<u>Age</u>				
		12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 plus
Monday	FT*	5.04	3.95	3.68	4.50	5.46
	RT	0.58	0.34	0.32	0.18	0.18
	N	84	172	112	80	57
Tuesday	FT	4.67	3.89	3.90	4.48	5.87
	RT	0.76	0.19	0.22	0.30	0.31
	N	90	143	128	71	63
Wednesday	FT	4.81	4.27	4.50	4.42	5.30
	RT	0.80	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.31
	N	84	137	89	73	52
Thursday	FT	4.60	4.25	3.95	4.86	5.81
	RT	0.46	0.24	0.34	0.20	0.14
	N	69	89	84	54	37
Friday	FT	5.89	4.37	4.18	4.63	6.20
	RT	0.76	0.22	0.38	0.12	0.44
	N	111	105	98	78	47
Saturday	FT	6.57	5.84	4.90	4.81	5.27
	RT	0.79	0.36	0.24	0.23	0.28
	N	50	155	90	81	38
Sunday	FT	7.07	5.92	5.53	6.42	6.30
	RT	1.61	0.85	0.66	0.63	0.19
	N	56	50	47	54	35

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-3

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME FOR RESIDENTS
GROUPED BY EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, BY DAY OF THE WEEK

Education of Head of Household

		Less Than Grade 9	Grade 9 to 11, No Other	Grade 9 to Grade 13	Grade 12 to Grade 13, Some Other	University
Monday	FT*	4.37	4.31	4.19	4.60	4.23
	RT	0.39	0.37	0.41	0.57	0.40
	N	303	177	222	134	147
Tuesday	FT	4.20	4.72	4.50	4.09	4.15
	RT	0.39	0.55	0.36	0.32	0.41
	N	292	172	189	120	146
Wednesday	FT	4.80	4.53	4.44	4.51	4.36
	RT	0.47	0.48	0.32	0.44	0.58
	N	248	151	213	140	122
Thursday	FT	4.78	4.45	4.45	4.04	4.78
	RT	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.36	0.49
	N	170	123	139	79	86
Friday	FT	5.19	4.80	5.04	5.01	4.76
	RT	0.43	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.32
	N	290	138	172	121	113
Saturday	FT	5.79	5.88	6.13	5.73	6.30
	RT	0.77	0.70	0.56	0.39	0.62
	N	183	120	135	66	102
Sunday	FT	6.94	6.71	7.35	6.66	6.58
	RT	0.83	1.03	1.15	1.15	0.96
	N	197	96	134	100	100

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-4
AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME
FOR RESIDENTS GROUPED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, BY DAY OF THE WEEK

Occupation of Head of Household

		Occupation of Head of Household									
		Managerial	Technological	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farming	Other Primary Processing	Construction Fabrication	Other Occupations	Occupation Not Stated
Monday	FT*	4.28	4.41	4.24	4.41	4.50	3.93	4.36	4.13	4.12	4.64
	RT	0.35	0.51	0.36	0.65	0.48	0.24	0.35	0.40	0.42	0.46
	N	97	122	69	84	82	51	11	54	255	114
Tuesday	FT	4.17	4.64	3.92	4.36	4.27	3.64	4.72	4.43	4.19	4.40
	RT	0.42	0.45	0.22	0.65	0.33	0.22	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.34
	N	91	121	71	76	86	46	23	58	215	95
Wednesday	FT	4.44	4.34	4.46	3.92	4.59	4.19	5.60	4.13	4.74	4.88
	RT	0.36	0.62	0.39	0.41	0.52	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.41	0.56
	N	98	112	59	83	76	52	21	40	216	101
Thursday	FT	4.67	4.98	5.45	3.89	4.33	3.91	4.30	4.74	4.33	4.10
	RT	0.40	0.61	0.49	0.12	0.26	0.23	0.45	0.30	0.34	0.28
	N	68	75	36	42	54	30	11	36	158	73
Friday	FT	4.83	5.19	4.40	4.89	5.19	3.71	-----	5.20	5.28	4.69
	RT	0.31	0.39	0.44	0.59	0.30	0.35	-----	0.44	0.56	0.38
	N	71	99	53	70	82	54	-----	58	233	80
Saturday	FT	6.01	6.45	5.97	6.21	6.85	3.82	-----	6.30	5.78	5.48
	RT	0.84	0.57	0.63	0.38	0.59	0.21	-----	0.61	0.84	0.42
	N	70	72	49	54	56	26	-----	35	160	64
Sunday	FT	6.69	6.56	7.48	8.09	6.25	6.67	-----	6.53	7.24	6.73
	RT	0.82	1.09	1.60	1.44	0.76	0.78	-----	1.44	1.07	0.70
	N	62	83	44	42	64	23	-----	38	172	64

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day*

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

Note: ---- indicates potentially unreliable estimates.

TABLE I-5

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME
FOR RESIDENTS GROUPED BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, BY DAY OF THE WEEK

		Household Income (\$)							
		Less Than 3,000	3,000 to 5,999	6,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 11,999	12,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 24,999	25,000 Plus
Monday	FT*	5.75	5.08	4.17	3.90	4.37	4.13	4.65	3.55
	RT	0.40	0.23	0.37	0.42	0.53	0.46	0.63	0.33
	N	37	75	172	124	165	125	69	58
Tuesday	FT	5.77	4.66	4.32	4.26	4.03	4.52	3.97	4.24
	RT	0.18	0.24	0.48	0.44	0.37	0.41	0.22	0.65
	N	38	80	169	137	120	117	56	48
Wednesday	FT	5.58	5.59	4.83	4.15	4.31	4.02	4.88	3.69
	RT	0.30	0.66	0.34	0.31	0.38	0.59	0.59	0.33
	N	40	86	143	103	138	116	61	50
Thursday	FT	6.12	5.63	4.74	4.25	3.99	4.02	4.45	4.12
	RT	0.11	0.28	0.18	0.45	0.44	0.33	0.72	0.17
	N	19	48	94	77	101	92	40	30
Friday	FT	6.35	6.12	5.19	4.37	4.68	4.94	5.41	5.18
	RT	0.28	0.46	0.39	0.56	0.33	0.37	0.56	0.54
	N	28	67	132	90	130	115	66	38
Saturday	FT	5.19	5.99	5.80	6.00	5.97	6.90	6.64	5.96
	RT	0.27	1.24	0.59	0.66	0.50	0.59	0.22	1.15
	N	18	49	108	97	84	76	28	39
Sunday	FT	7.08	6.46	6.44	6.80	7.12	7.67	6.85	7.29
	RT	0.68	0.84	1.03	1.02	1.16	1.31	1.04	1.00
	N	22	60	86	89	102	76	50	27

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-6
AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME
FOR COMMUNITIES OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY DAY OF THE WEEK

		Community Size						
		500,000 and Over	100,000 to 499,999	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less Than 5,000
Monday	FT*	3.98	4.59	4.75	4.01	4.95	4.13	4.15
	RT	0.44	0.50	0.34	0.34	0.54	0.32	0.42
	N	293	231	142	28	45	43	247
Tuesday	FT	4.09	4.61	4.78	4.07	4.87	3.79	4.07
	RT	0.37	0.43	0.41	0.63	0.44	0.60	0.34
	N	236	188	148	56	55	43	220
Wednesday	FT	4.34	5.05	4.54	4.14	4.74	3.83	4.42
	RT	0.53	0.50	0.37	0.27	0.49	0.31	0.41
	N	209	206	130	37	55	34	238
Thursday	FT	4.52	4.62	5.39	3.72	4.43	5.20	3.99
	RT	0.32	0.30	0.42	0.26	0.49	0.36	0.33
	N	173	113	82	24	42	27	167
Friday	FT	5.21	5.60	5.05	4.72	4.86	4.76	4.43
	RT	0.32	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.53	0.61	0.42
	N	256	158	87	37	46	39	238
Saturday	FT	6.04	5.82	6.39	5.75	7.26	5.22	5.70
	RT	0.53	0.45	0.62	0.58	1.57	0.57	0.90
	N	190	140	81	21	24	28	146
Sunday	FT	7.09	6.84	7.26	6.38	8.04	7.03	6.57
	RT	0.82	1.11	1.03	1.36	0.77	1.35	1.09
	N	169	136	86	28	26	27	169

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-7

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME
FOR SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN ONTARIO, BY
DAY OF THE WEEK

		Southern Ontario	Northern Ontario
Monday	FT*	4.27	4.77
	RT	0.44	0.37
	N	933	96
Tuesday	FT	4.33	4.36
	RT	0.42	0.32
	N	854	92
Wednesday	FT	4.51	4.96
	RT	0.46	0.33
	N	827	82
Thursday	FT	4.46	4.83
	RT	0.32	0.48
	N	550	78
Friday	FT	4.96	5.29
	RT	0.43	0.48
	N	802	59
Saturday	FT	5.90	6.45
	RT	0.64	0.82
	N	566	65
Sunday	FT	6.90	7.24
	RT	0.98	1.48
	N	585	57

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time
for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation
time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the
cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-8

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND TOTAL RECREATION TIME
FOR EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENT, BY DAY OF THE WEEK

		Employment Status						
		One Full Time Job	Second Paid Job	Student	Housewife	Retired	Unemployed or On Strike	Other
Monday	FT*	3.54	3.82	4.92	4.76	6.40	6.74	3.97
	RT	0.34	0.97	0.84	0.29	0.31	0.43	0.26
	N	457	27	184	240	52	23	44
Tuesday	FT	3.58	2.66	4.31	4.75	6.67	6.48	5.12
	RT	0.33	0.07	0.79	0.26	0.39	0.64	0.48
	N	400	15	167	229	57	25	54
Wednesday	FT	3.81	3.12	4.65	4.99	6.82	8.37	4.43
	RT	0.33	0.25	1.06	0.25	0.51	0.81	0.20
	N	406	12	156	199	69	17	50
Thursday	FT	3.67	3.41	4.82	4.78	6.71	7.40	4.70
	RT	0.26	0.37	0.61	0.27	0.21	0.53	0.37
	N	243	12	123	164	39	14	33
Friday	FT	4.22	3.35	5.55	5.05	7.12	8.89	5.54
	RT	0.26	0.09	0.92	0.26	0.39	0.96	0.43
	N	377	21	192	164	55	17	34
Saturday	FT	5.72	7.33	7.23	5.40	6.23	8.33	5.23
	RT	0.54	0.83	1.66	0.33	0.60	0.89	0.38
	N	219	12	105	222	30	15	27
Sunday	FT	6.87	5.88	7.70	5.81	8.11	8.76	6.26
	RT	1.11	0.93	1.63	0.49	0.54	1.42	0.53
	N	334	14	100	107	55	13	18

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.

RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.

N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

TABLE I-9
AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME FOR MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT, BY DAY OF THE WEEK

		<u>Marital Status</u>			
		Married	Single	Widowed/ Divorced	Separated
Monday	FT*	4.05	4.73	4.98	----
	RT	0.33	0.70	0.21	----
	N	652	306	56	----
Tuesday	FT	4.14	4.49	5.73	4.73
	RT	0.27	0.76	0.38	0.25
	N	606	266	56	15
Wednesday	FT	4.35	4.78	5.54	4.09
	RT	0.30	0.83	0.19	0.38
	N	567	278	54	18
Thursday	FT	4.33	4.81	5.27	----
	RT	0.28	0.52	0.08	----
	N	398	188	31	----
Friday	FT	4.63	5.48	5.97	3.36
	RT	0.26	0.81	0.35	0.41
	N	533	265	51	11
Saturday	FT	5.59	6.94	5.05	5.56
	RT	0.43	1.24	0.32	0.25
	N	416	182	23	13
Sunday	FT	6.65	7.60	6.39	----
	RT	0.93	1.38	0.49	----
	N	402	184	45	----

* The three numbers in each cell are:

FT = Average total hours of free time for that day.
RT = Average total hours of recreation time for that day.
N = The number of respondents in the cell to the nearest thousand.

Note: ---- indicates potentially unreliable estimates.

CHAPTER II

THE RANKING OF THE TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter ranks the top ten free time activities for each of the ten demographic categories used in Chapter I. For example, Table II-1 consists of a table ranking the top ten activities in which men of various ages participated.

One number is displayed with each activity. It is an index referring to the frequency with which the activity is mentioned relative to the top ranked activity. For example, in Table II-1, for every 100 times watching television is mentioned, visiting friends or relatives is mentioned 28 times. Due to the different sample size in each demographic category in a table, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the index values as absolute numbers.

2. AGE AND SEX

This section presents tables ranking activities for various categories of age and sex. Age is divided into three groups: 12 to 19 years; 20 to 49 years; and 50 years and older.

2.1 Males

Table II-1 presents the top ten activities for males of different ages.

- In all cases, watching television ranks as the most frequently mentioned activity. Not surprisingly, the 12 to 19 age group tends to participate in more active pursuits. For example, ice hockey and recreational cycling are prominent among the young age group. In addition, for the 12 to 19 age group, visiting friends or relatives is more prominent than reading (second and third ranks respectively). This contrasts with a reversed order for reading and visiting in the older age categories.

2.2 Females

Table II-2 presents the top ten rank order of various activities for females of different ages.

- The top three activities are identical for each age group: watching television, reading, and visiting friends or relatives. As with males, relaxing was more important to the older female groups than the younger groups. Window shopping becomes less prominent with age, whereas entertaining at home, sewing and weaving, knitting or macrame become more prominent.
- For young females, studying and window shopping replace playing ice hockey and attending a spectator sport for young males. For older females, sewing and knitting replace doing odd jobs and napping for older males.

3. EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Educational attainment of the head of household was divided into three categories including: less than grade 9; grade 9 to 13; and grade 12 or more.

Table II-3 presents the top ten activities for heads of household with different levels of education.

- Watching television, reading, and visiting friends or relatives, relaxing, window shopping, recreational walking, and recreational driving are the top seven activities for all education groups. The only variation occurs within the less than grade 9 category where recreational walking and window shopping are in a reverse order from the other educational groups.
- Watching television is much less dominant over reading books, magazines or newspapers for the groups of higher education: reading is only mentioned 48 times for every 100 times watching television is mentioned by the group of less than grade 9 education, compared to 77 times per 100 for the group of grade 12 or more.

4. OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupational classifications were divided into five groups: managerial; technological; clerical, sales and service; primary production; and secondary production.

Table II-4 presents the top ten free time activities for different occupational groups.

- Watching television, reading books, magazines or newspapers; visiting friends or relatives; relaxing; and window shopping are the top five activities in all categories except the technological group where recreational walking replaces window shopping.
- Reading is a more important activity relative to watching television for the managerial and technological groups than for other occupational groups. For example, for these occupations, reading is mentioned over two-thirds as many times as watching television, but for secondary production workers, reading is mentioned only one-half as frequently as watching television. Studying is also mentioned in the top ten free time activities among residents whose head of household is a manager or administrator.

5. GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income was divided into three categories: less than \$10,000; \$10,000 to \$14,999; and over \$15,000.

Table II-5 indicates the top ranked activities for these three different income categories.

- The top seven activities are identical for each income group. They consist of: watching television, reading books, visiting friends or relatives, relaxing, and recreational driving. Entertaining at home is relatively more important among higher income groups since it is ranked eighth in the \$15,000 plus category and tenth in the lower income categories.

6. COMMUNITY SIZE

Community size is divided into three categories: under 5,000; 5,000 to 99,999; and 100,000 plus.

Table II-6 indicates the top ten activities for each of the three categories of community size.

- . The top six free time activities are identical for each level of community size. In order, the top six activities for each category of community size are: watching television, reading, visiting friends or relatives, resting, window shopping, and recreational walking. Entertaining is more prevalent in communities of over 100,000 as indicated by its rank as seventh in that category and its absence from the other categories.

7. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Province is divided into Northern and Southern Ontario. Northern Ontario is considered to be the area north of the French and Mattawa Rivers plus Manitoulin Island.

Table II-7 presents the top ten ranked activities for residents of Northern and Southern Ontario.

- . The top five activities for Northern and Southern Ontario are identical. They include: watching television, reading, visiting friends or relatives, relaxing, and window shopping. Taking naps and playing card games are more common activities among Northern Ontario residents, whereas entertaining at home and gardening are more common for residents of Southern Ontario.

8. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Employment status is divided into four categories including: employed full time; student; homemaker; and unemployed/retired. Table II-8 presents the top ranked free time activities for employment status.

- The top three ranks are the same for all categories: watching television, reading and visiting friends or relatives.
- Only in the last five ranks do differences appear. For example, studying, playing games and listening to records rank among the top ten activities for students, whereas weaving, knitting, sewing and gardening are more prominent for homemakers. Reading has a surprisingly low rank of being mentioned by students only 0.44 times as often as watching television, compared to other groups where reading is mentioned over 0.60 times as often as watching television.

9. MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Marital status is divided into three categories including: married; single; and other.

Table II-9 presents the top ranked free time activities for the different marital classifications.

- The top six activities are all identical for all classes of marital status. They include the following: watching television, reading, visiting friends or relatives, relaxing, window shopping, and recreational walking.

TABLE III-1

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR MALES IN THREE AGE CATEGORIES

<u>Age</u>	12 to 19	20 to 49	50 plus
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100
Visit Friends/Relatives	34*	Read Books, Newspapers	58
Read Books, Newspapers	32	Visit Friends/Relatives	37
Recreational Cycling	13	Relax, Sit	24
Relax, Sit	13	Window Shopping	10
Ice Hockey	11	Recreational Driving	9
Other Games	10	Odd Jobs	8
Recreational Walking	10	Sleep, Nap	7
Attend Spectator Sport	7	Recreational Walking	6
Listen to Records	6	Listen to Radio	6
			51
			1
			1
			100
			Read Books, Newspapers
			71
			Visit Friends/Relatives
			28
			Relax, Sit
			27
			Recreational Walking
			12
			Gardening
			12
			Odd Jobs
			10
			Sleep, Nap
			10
			Recreational Driving
			9
			Window Shopping
			9

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Visit Friends/Relatives is mentioned 34 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-2

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR FEMALES IN THREE AGE CATEGORIES

<u>Age</u>	12 to 19	20 to 49	50 plus
Watch Television	100*	100	100
Read Books, Newspapers	50*	61	69
Visit Friends/Relatives	36	73	32
Window Shopping	20	21	-
Recreational Walking	17	21	17
Listen to Records	13	13	15
Relax, Sit	12	11	10
Recreational Driving	9	10	10
Study	9	9	9
Recreational Cycling	8	6	8

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 50 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-3

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Education of Head of Household

Less than Grade 9

		Grade 9 to 13	Grade 12 plus
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	48*	Visit Friends/Relatives	76
Visit Friends/Relatives	34	Read Books, Newspapers	71
Relax, Sit	21	Relax, Sit	28
Recreational Walking	12	Window Shopping	20
Window Shopping	10	Recreational Walking	10
Recreational Driving	7	Recreational Driving	9
Sleep, Nap	6	Entertain at Home	9
Listen to Radio	6	Knit/Weave/Macrame	8
Knit/Weave/Macrame	5	Other Cards	8

- 53 -

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 48 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-4
TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Head of Household

	Managerial	Technological	Clerical Sales, Service	Primary Production	Secondary Production		
						1	54
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	68*	Read Books, Newspapers	79	Read Books, Newspapers	59	Read Books, Newspapers	52
Visit Friends/ Relatives	30	Visit Friends/ Relatives	37	Visit Friends/ Relatives	37	Visit Friends/ Relatives	37
Relax, Sit	18	Relax, Sit	18	Visit Friends/ Relatives	22	Relax, Sit	21
Window Shopping	14	Recreational Walking	12	Window Shopping	15	Relax, Sit	23
Recreational Walking	9	Recreational Driving	9	Recreational Walking	11	Sleep, Nap	12
Knit/Weave/Macrame	8	Entertain at Home	8	Recreational Driving	8	Entertain at Home	8
Sewing	5	Knit/Weave/Macrame	6	Entertain at Home	7	Other Card Games	7
Study	5	Sewing	5	Other Card Games	7	Recreational Driving	7
Entertain at Home	5			Knit/Weave/Macrame	6	Recreational Walking	6
					5	Other Card Games	5

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 68 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-5

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household Income

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 plus
Watch Television	100*	100	100
Read Books, Newspapers	58*	55	68
Visit Friends/Relatives	33	37	37
Relax, Sit	23	19	21
Window Shopping	13	14	15
Recreational Walking	12	8	10
Recreational Driving	8	8	8
Listen to Radio	8	6	7
Knit/Weave/Macrame	7	6	7
Entertain at Home	7	6	6
			6
			6

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 58 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-6

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY COMMUNITY SIZE

<u>Community Size</u>	<u>Under 5,000</u>	<u>5,000 to 99,999</u>	<u>100,000 plus</u>
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	50*	Read Books, Newspapers	60
Visit Friends/Relatives	37	Visit Friends/Relatives	37
Relax, Sit	19	Relax, Sit	22
Window Shopping	11	Window Shopping	15
Recreational Driving	9	Recreational Walking	10
Recreational Walking	8	Recreational Driving	10
Sleep, Nap	7	Sleep, Nap	8
Odd Jobs	7	Odd Jobs	7
Weave/Knit/Macrame	6	Listen to Radio	6
		Listen to Records	6
			156
			1
			56
			1

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 50 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-7

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONGeographic Region

Southern Ontario	Northern Ontario
Watch Television	100*
Read Books, Newspapers	60*
Visit Friends/Relatives	36
Relax, Sit	21
Window Shopping	14
Recreational Walking	10
Recreational Driving	7
Entertain at Home	7
Odd Jobs	6
Gardening	6
Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	47
Visit Friends/Relatives	37
Relax, Sit	22
Window Shopping	13
Sleep, Nap	10
Recreational Walking	10
Recreational Driving	10
Other Card Games	8
Odd Jobs	7

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 60 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-8
TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment Status	Housewife			Unemployed, Retired	
	Student	Employment Status	Employment Status	Employment Status	Employment Status
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	60*	Read Books, Newspapers	44	Read Books, Newspapers	61
Visit Friends/Relatives	35	Visit Friends/Relatives	35	Visit Friends/Relatives	37
Relax, Sit	23	Recreational Walking	13	Relax, Sit	21
Window Shopping	12	Window Shopping	13	Recreational Walking	18
Recreational Driving	8	Relax, Sit	11	Window Shopping	19
Odd Jobs	7	Study	11	Weave/Knit/Macrame	14
Entertain at Home	7	Recreational Cycling	11	Sewing	13
Sleep, Nap	6	Play Games	8	Recreational Walking	10
Recreational Walking	6	Listen to Records	8	Entertain at Home	9
				Gardening	6
				Gardening	10

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 60 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE II-9

TOP TEN FREE TIME ACTIVITIES BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status

		Other	
		Single	
		Married	Other
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	63*	Read Books, Newspapers	47
Visit Friends/Relatives	34	Visit Friends/Relatives	40
Relax, Sit	23	Relax, Sit	16
Window Shopping	14	Window Shopping	14
Recreational Walking	8	Recreational Walking	13
Recreational Driving	8	Listen to Records	9
Entertain at Home	8	Recreational Cycling	8
Gardening	7	Study	7
Sleep, Nap	6	Recreational Driving	7

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 63 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

CHAPTER III
EMPLOYMENT AND FREE TIME

1. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, several aspects of employment are analyzed for the effect on the average amount of free time and recreation time. The data in this chapter pertains to any respondent employed full time, or, if the respondent is not employed full time, the data pertains to the head of the household who is employed full time.

2. WORK WEEK

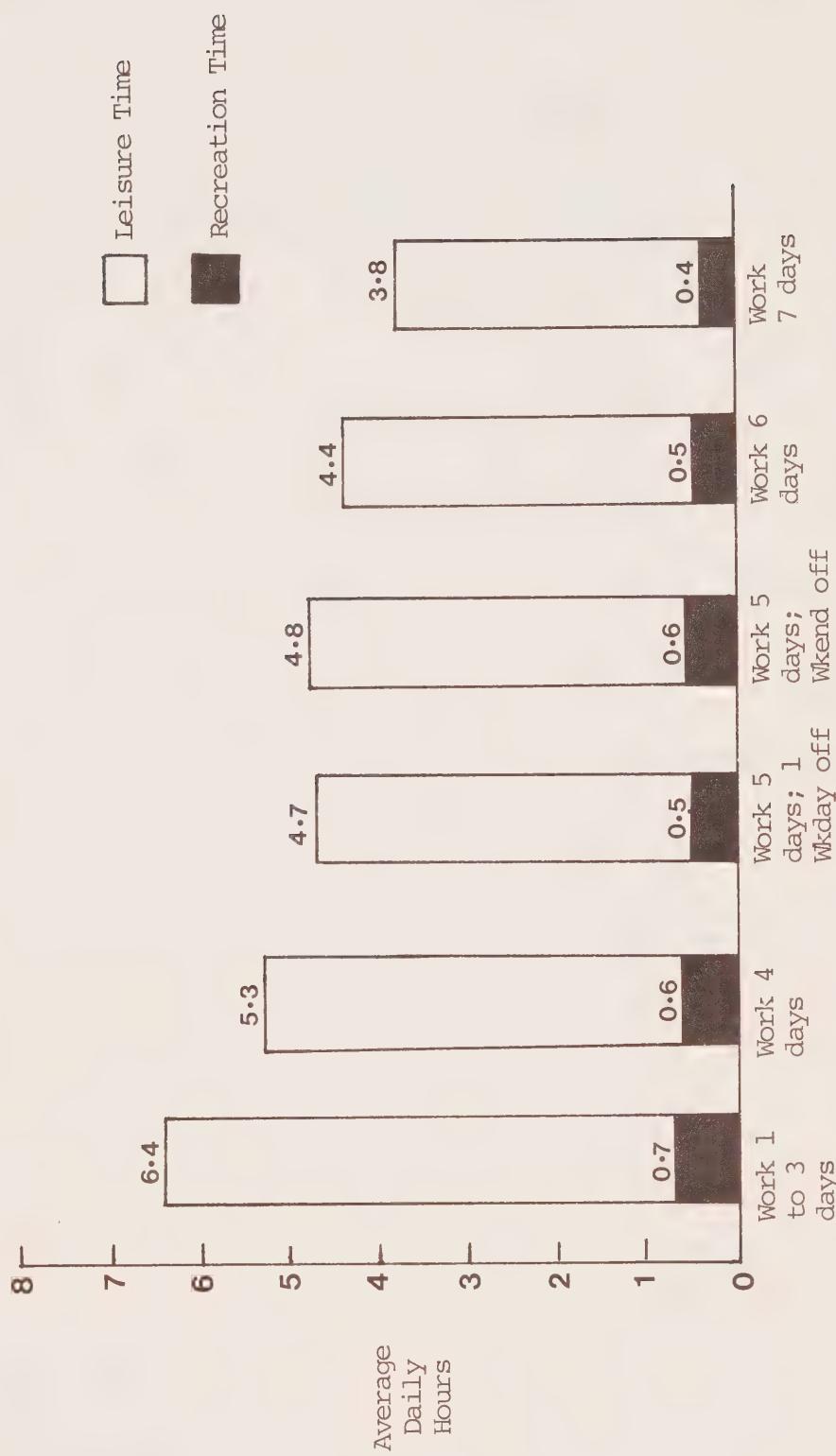
The type of work week has been divided into six categories according to the full days normally taken off each week or the last week worked on the main job:

- (a) Work one to three days during any part of week;
- (b) Work any four days per week;
- (c) Work five days per week with at least one weekday off (shift);
- (d) Work five days per week with weekend off;
- (e) Work any six days per week; or
- (f) Work seven days per week.

- Both the average daily hours of free time and of recreation time decrease by over 40 per cent as the number of days worked per week increases from fewer than three to seven days. Daily free time decreases from 6.4 hours to 3.8 hours, and the average recreation time decreases from 0.7 to 0.4 hours from the first to last category of work week. (Figure III-1)

FIGURE III-1

AVERAGE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME PER DAY BY TYPE OF WORK WEEK



- On average, those who work the standard week with the weekend off have slightly more free and recreation time per day than those who are on shiftwork involving at least one weekday off.

(Figure III-1)

- For all categories of work week except the maximum of working six or seven days a week, the working population of males has more free time and recreation time than females. For those employed six or seven days per week, females have slightly more free time than males. (Figure III-2)

- Except for those who work shifts (having at least one weekday off), the group from households with an annual income of \$15,000 or over have more free time than lower income groups regardless of type of work week. (Figure III-3)

3. SELF-EMPLOYED OR NOT (Figure III-4)

- Working people who are self-employed experience, on average, a much more rapid decline in the average daily hours of free time and recreation time as the length of the work week accelerates from four to seven days compared to workers employed by others.
- Both the daily average free time and recreation time are more stable for employees than for the self-employed for different types of work weeks.

4. COMMUTING TIME (Figure III-5)

The amount of time spent commuting daily is computed from the number of minutes full time workers spend travelling to and from the main job per day.

FIGURE III-2

AVERAGE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME PER DAY BY
SEX AND TYPE OF WORK WEEK

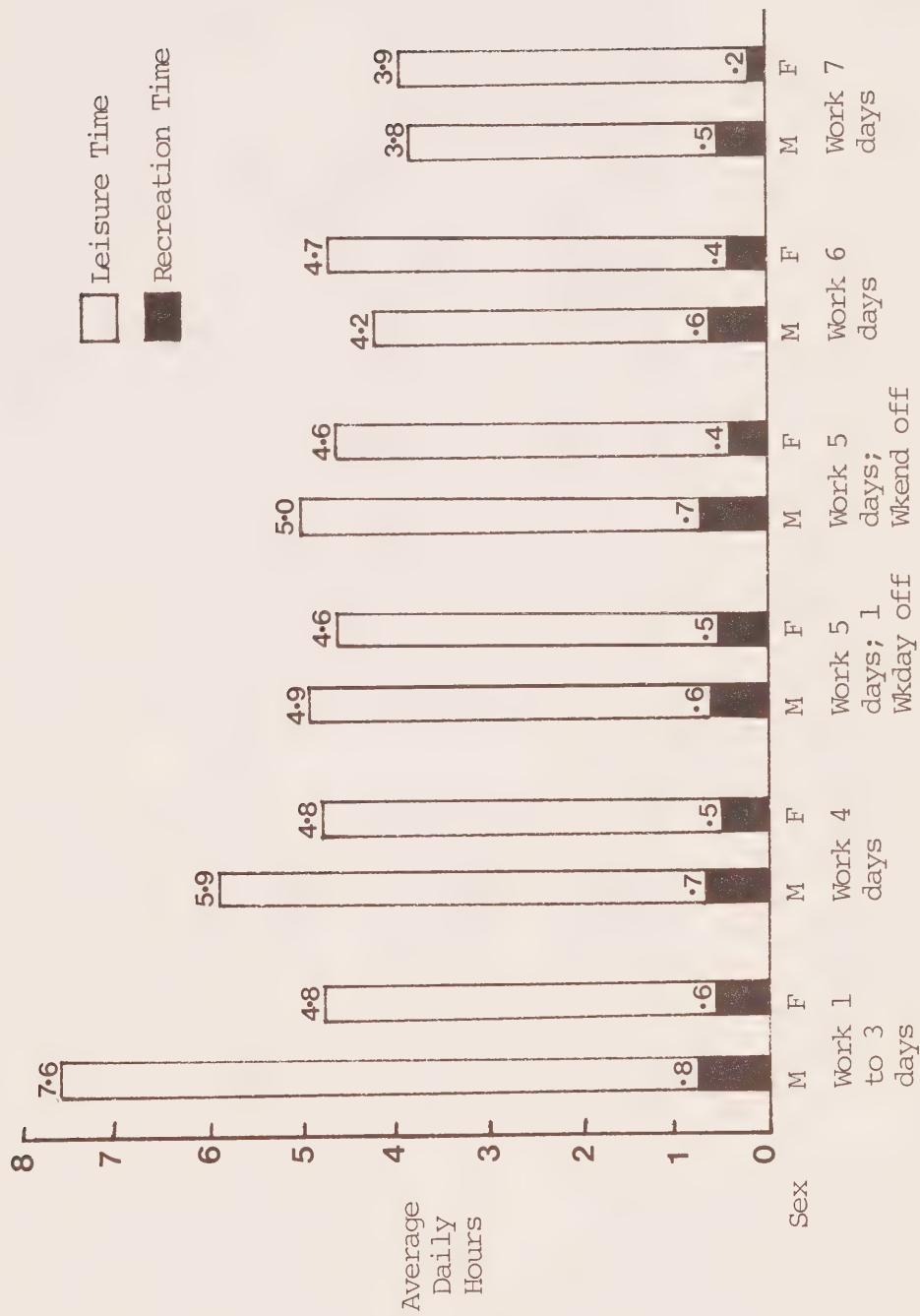
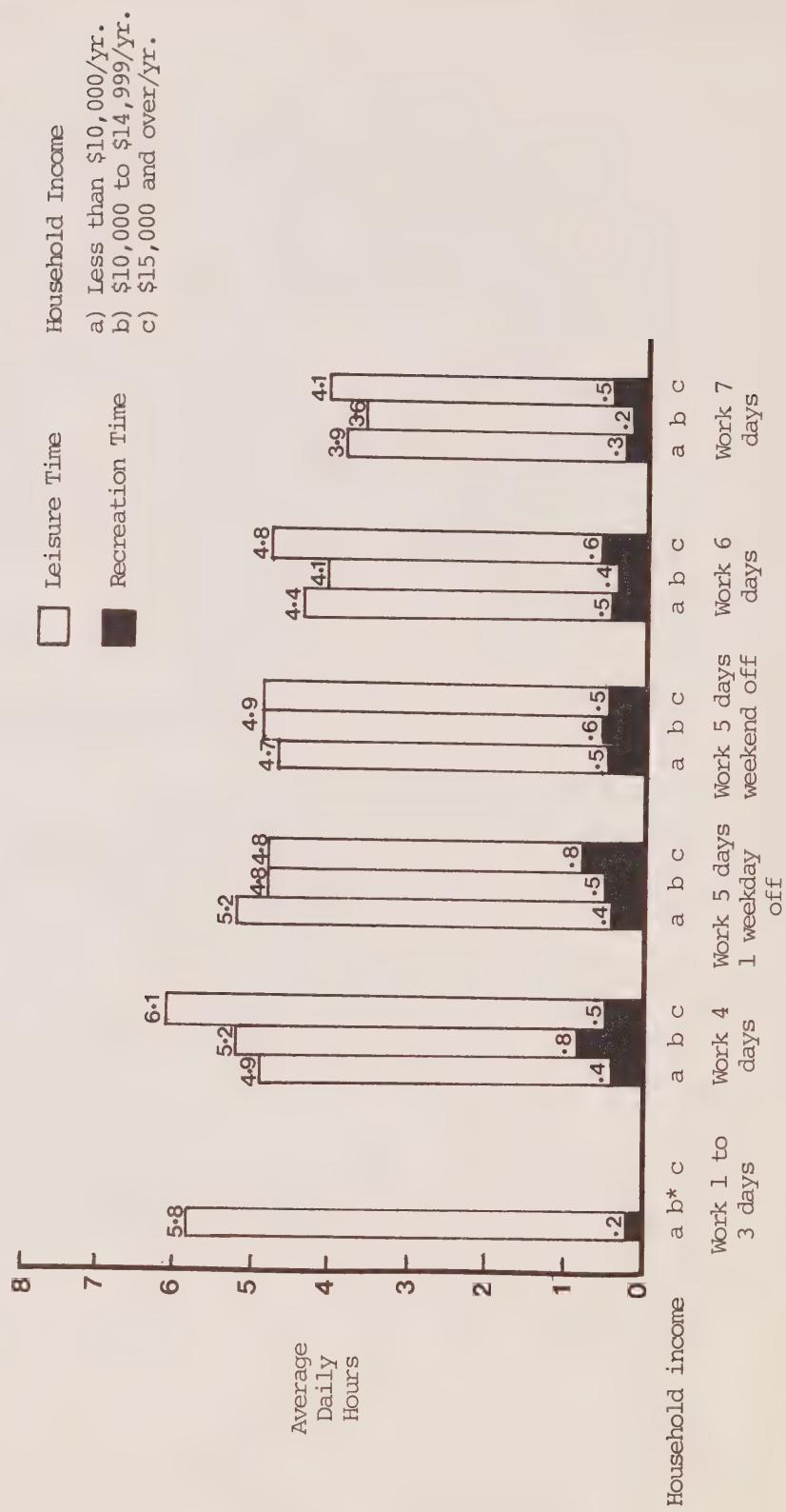


FIGURE III-3

AVERAGE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME PER DAY BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND TYPE OF WORK WEEK



* Note: Columns with potentially unreliable data are not shown.

FIGURE III-4

AVERAGE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME PER DAY BY SELF-EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND TYPE OF WORK WEEK

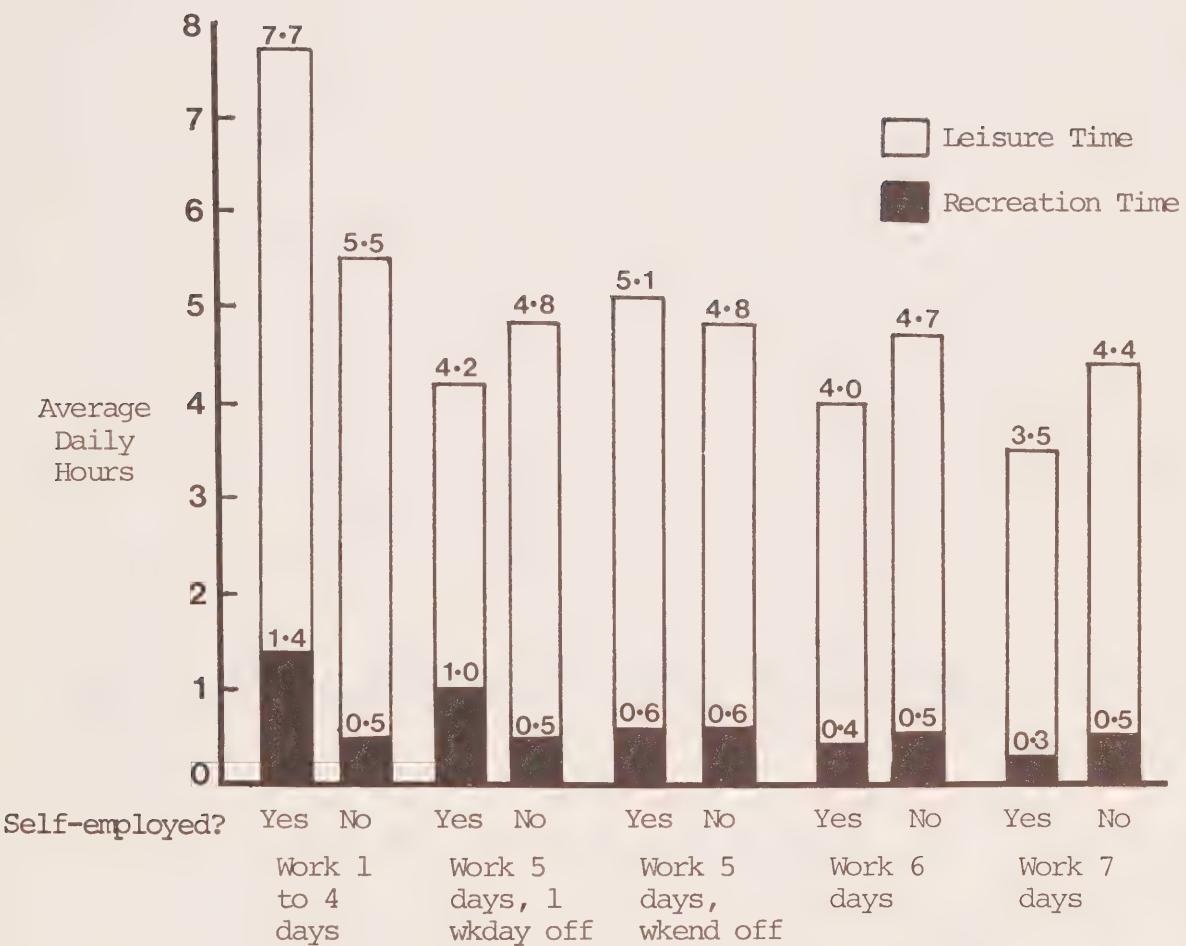
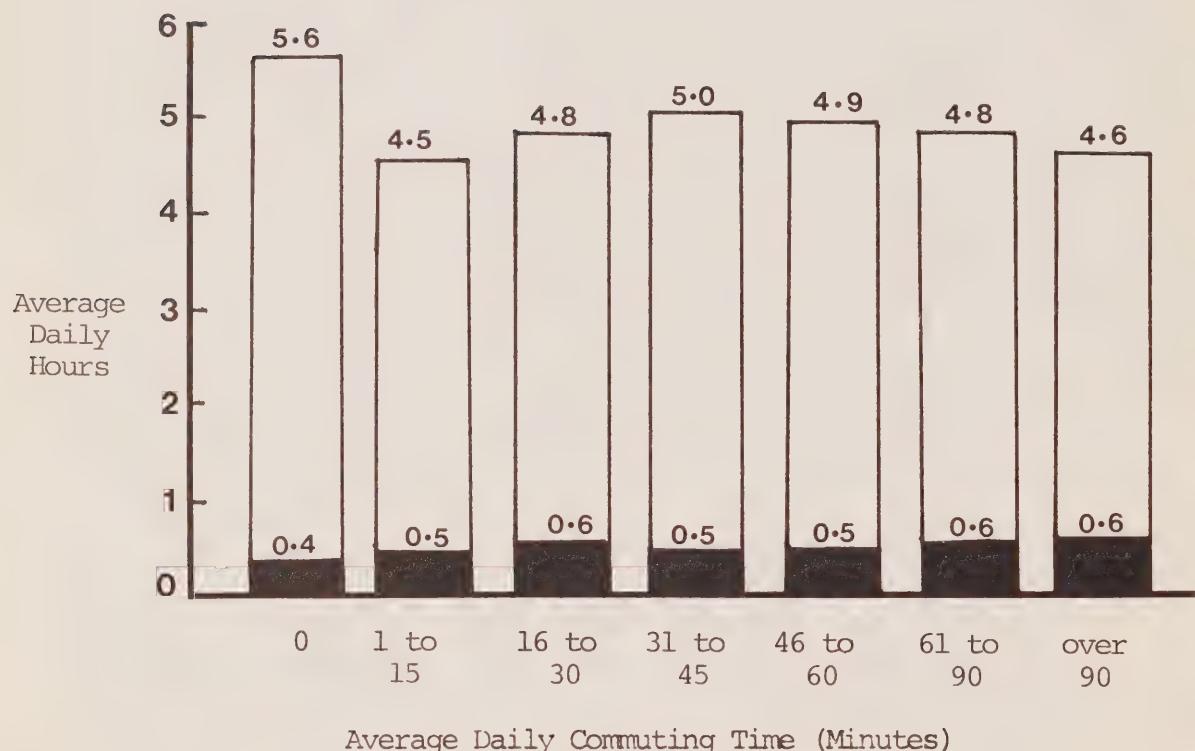


FIGURE III-5

AVERAGE FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY DAILY
COMMUTING TIME TO AND FROM MAIN JOB



- Those who spend no time commuting to and from work (e.g., have offices in their residence) have more free time but spend less of it doing recreational activities than any other commuting group.
- The hypothesis that an increase in daily commuting time leads to a decrease in free time or recreation time is not substantiated by data.

5. AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WORKING DAY (Figure III-6)

The average daily hours worked at the main job during the last week worked includes work brought home from the job.

- The average daily free time and recreation time is quite stable as the average daily hours of work increase. (The average for free and recreation time is taken over the whole week; the average hours of work is taken over days worked). An increase in hours worked does not lead to a decrease in free time or recreation time.

6. SECOND PAID JOB (Figures III-7, III-8)

- Having a second paid job as well as a main job decreases the average hours of free time primarily on Friday and Sunday. People with two jobs have a higher average amount of free time on Saturday than those with only one job.
(Figure III-7)

- The more hours that are required for the main job, the more likely a second job will result in a decrease of free time and recreation time. (Figure III-8)

FIGURE III-6

AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME BY
DAILY WORKING HOURS ON MAIN JOB

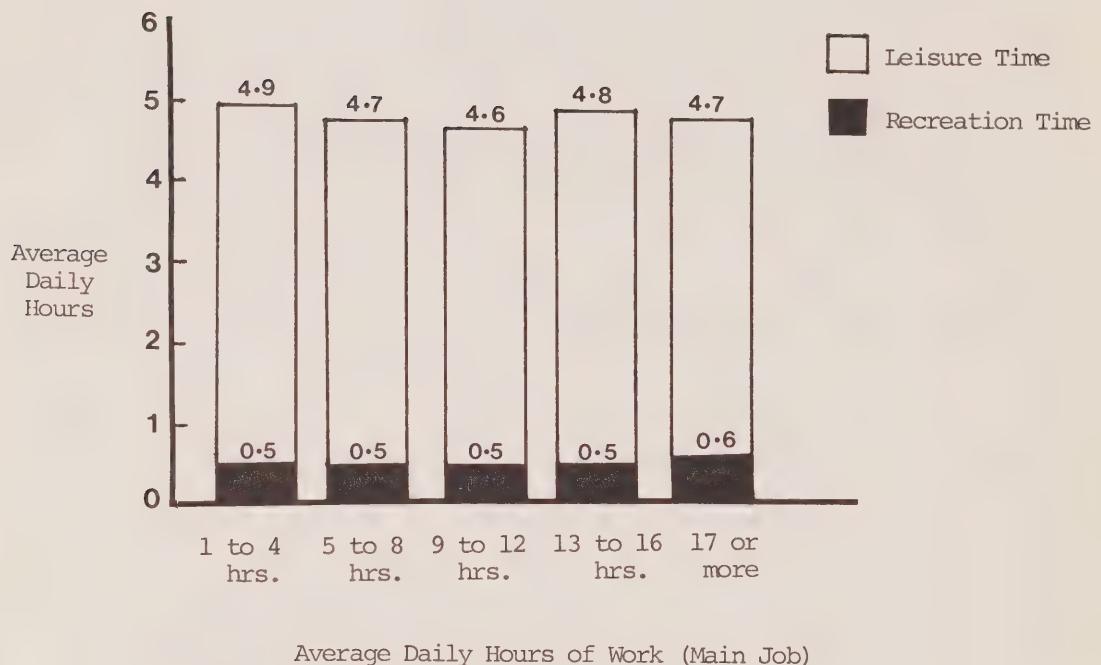


FIGURE III-7

EFFECT OF A SECOND JOB ON AVERAGE HOURS OF FREE TIME
AND RECREATION TIME FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK

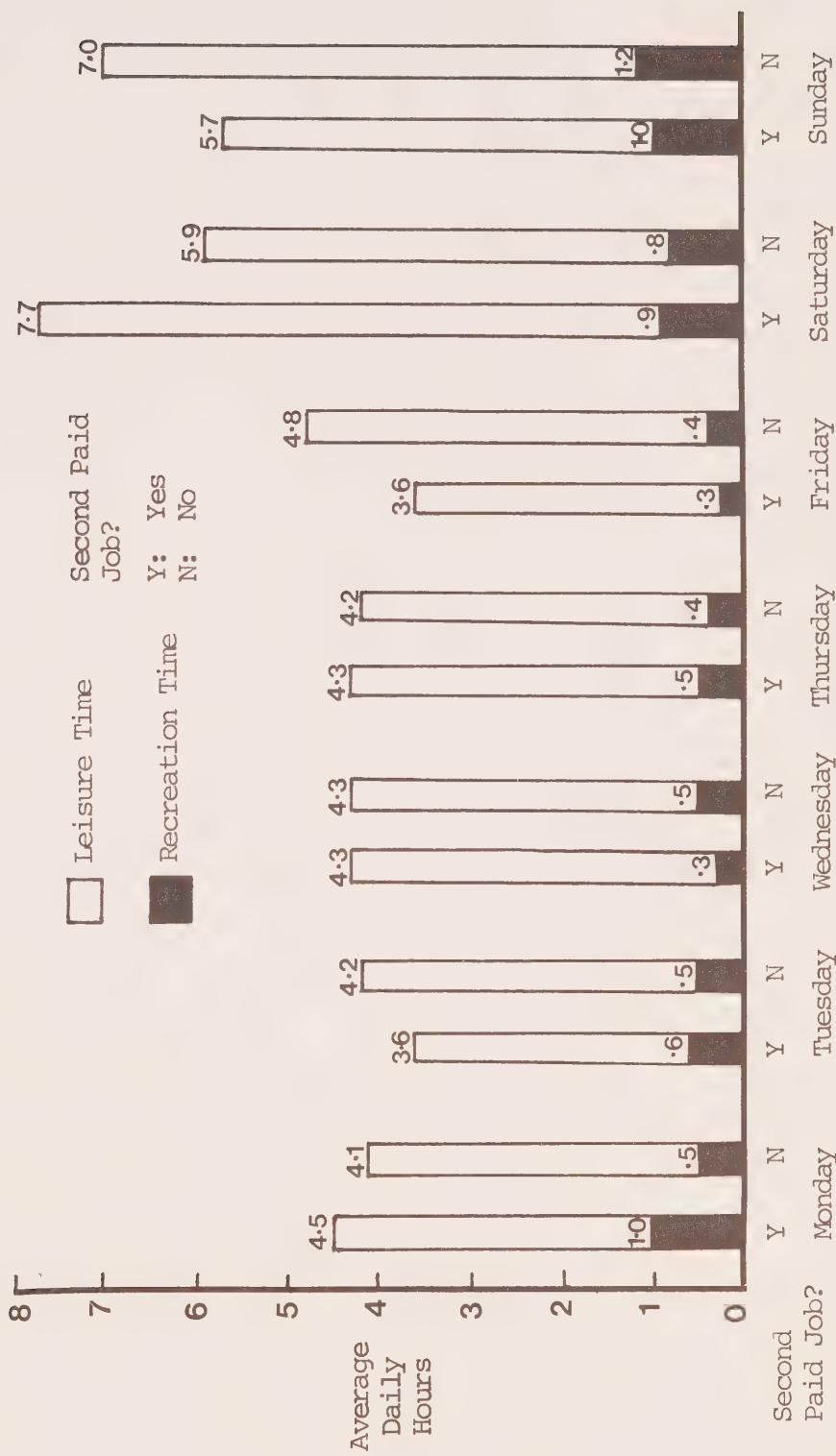
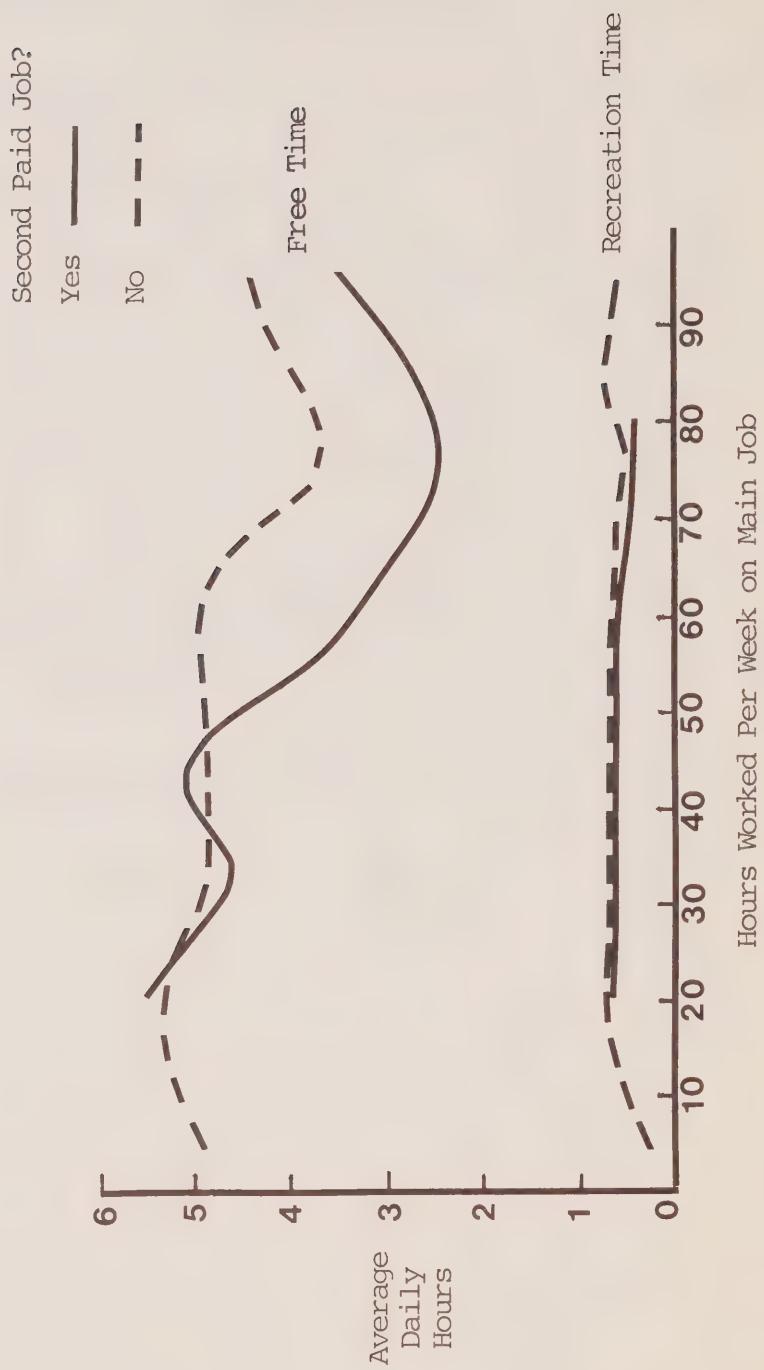


Figure III-8

EFFECT OF HAVING A SECOND JOB ON AVERAGE DAILY FREE TIME
AND RECREATION TIME BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK



CHAPTER IV

RELATIONS BETWEEN FREE TIME AND RECREATION TIME

1. INTRODUCTION

Recreation time is defined in a very operational manner as time spent participating in any of the 73 recreational activities listed in Appendix A.

The purpose of this chapter is to investigate the changes in activities people engage in as a function of the changing relationship between free time and recreation time.

2. RATIO OF RECREATION TIME TO FREE TIME (Figure IV-1)

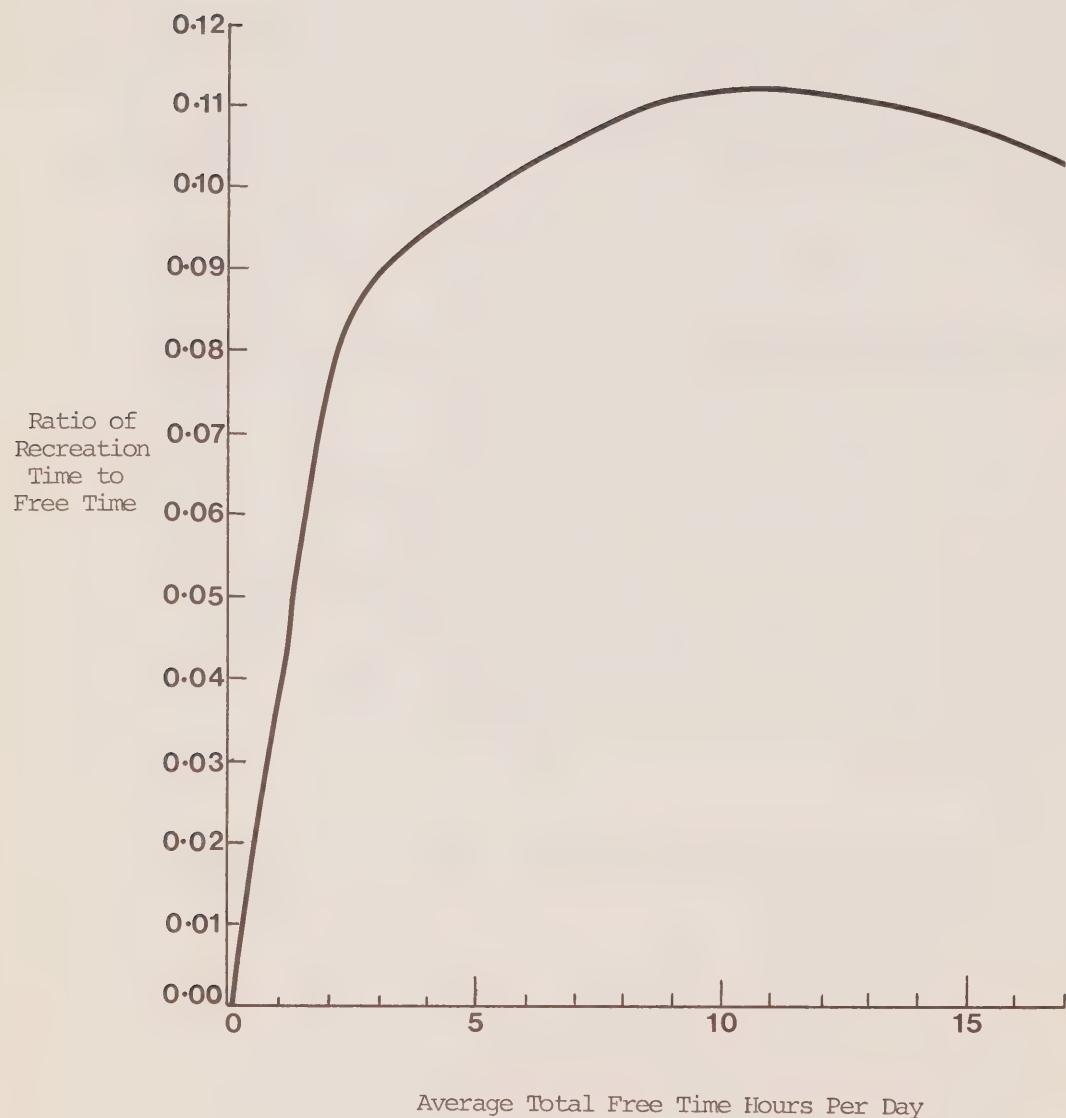
- As the average daily hours of free time increase, from 0 to about 10 hours, the proportion of free time spent on recreational activities increases from 0.00 rapidly to 0.11. As the number of hours of free time continues to rise to over 17 hours on average per day, the proportion of recreation time begins to decline slightly toward 0.10.

3. RANK OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AS FREE TIME INCREASES (Table IV-1)

- The ten top ranked recreational activities are fairly stable as the average number of hours of free time per day increases from one hour to seventeen or more.
- As the average daily hours of free time increase, there is an increasing occurrence of recreational activities

FIGURE IV-1

THE EFFECT OF AVERAGE TOTAL FREE TIME ON THE RATIO
OF RECREATION TIME TO FREE TIME



that require larger periods of time in which to participate. These are activities such as golfing, fishing, and touring and travelling.

- For those respondents with between one and eight hours free time daily, team sports such as hockey, baseball and football are more prevalent than for those with more free time.

4. RANK OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES AS RECREATION TIME INCREASES
(Tables IV-2 to IV-5)

Residents are grouped into five categories according to their ratio of recreation time to free time. The group with a ratio of 0.00 spends no free time doing recreational activities, whereas the group with a ratio of 0.68 to 1.00 spends between about two-thirds to all of free time in recreational pursuits.

- The lists of the top ten free time activities are very similar for all groups except those with a ratio of 0.68 to 1.00 recreation time to free time, where fewer passive activities occur. (Table IV-2)
- A comparison of Tables IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5, which show the top ranked activities for morning, afternoon and evening, shows a standard similarity of activities in the first four or five positions of rank. Differences in activities either between time periods or between groups with different ratios of recreation time to free time typically occur in the bottom five ranks.
- For those with a recreation ratio of 0.00, or spend all time on leisure

activities, they tend to do odd jobs and listen to radio in the morning; garden in the morning or afternoon, sleep or sew in the afternoon, and play card games or entertain at home during the evening. These activities are aside from the principal ones of watching television, reading, visiting friends or relatives and relaxing.

- Besides watching television, recreational walking, reading and visiting, respondents who spend under one-third of their free time participating in recreational activities tend to engage in window shopping, going to church, doing odd jobs or listening to radio in the morning. In the afternoon, swimming, recreational driving and bicycling are done, whereas in the evening recreational driving, playing card games other than bridge, and attending a spectator sport or movie rank between fifth and tenth position.
- Only for the small group spending over two-thirds of their free time doing recreational activities are watching television, reading or relaxing not in the dominant ranks. In the morning, recreational driving, walking and bicycling are principal activities for this group. Golfing and fishing are popular in morning and afternoon, and afternoon picnics are ranked eighth. Sports are played in the afternoon or evening--hockey, baseball or football in particular. Attending a spectator sport is ranked first and alley bowling sixth in the evening's activities.

TABLE IV-1
RANK OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO AN INCREASING NUMBER OF HOURS OF FREE TIME PER DAY
Average Hours of Free Time Per Day

	1 to 4 Hours	5 to 8 Hours	9 to 12 Hours	13 to 16 Hours	17 Hours or More
Recreational Walking	100*	Recreational Walking	100	Recreational Driving	100
Recreational Driving	70*	Recreational Driving	71	Recreational Walking	99
Swimming	34	Recreational Bicycling	38	Attend Spectator Sport	29
Attend Spectator Sport	28	Attend Spectator Sport	30	Swimming	28
Recreational Bicycling	20	Swimming	26	Recreational Bicycling	26
Baseball	19	Baseball	20	Golfing	16
Ice Hockey	16	Ice Hockey	14	Ice Hockey	14
Alley Bowling	16	Basketball	13	Alley Bowling	11
Football	12	Football	8	Fishing	9
Basketball	10	Soccer	8	Baseball	9
		Ice Skating	8	Basketball	7
				Ice Hockey	1
				Alley Bowling	1

* For every 100 times this activity is mentioned, Recreational Driving is mentioned 70 times.

** Scale has been reduced to reflect the small number of cases in the category.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE IV-2
OVERALL RANK OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO INCREASING RATIO OF RECREATION TIME TO FREE TIME

		Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time				
		0.00	0.01 to 0.17	0.18 to 0.33	0.34 to 0.67	0.68 to 1.00
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100	Watch Television
Read Books, Newspapers	50*	Read Books, Newspapers	64	Read Books, Newspapers	53	Read Books, Newspapers
Visit Friends/ Relatives	29	Recreational Walking	44	Visit Friends/ Relatives	38	Visit Friends/ Relatives
Relax, Sit	18	Visit Friends/ Relatives	44	Recreational Walking	33	Recreational Driving
Window Shopping	11	Relax, Sit	21	Recreational Driving	24	Recreational Walking
Weave/Knit/Macrame	6	Recreational Driving	20	Relax, Sit	14	Relax, Sit
Entertain at Home	5	Window Shopping	15	Recreational Bicycling	11	Attend Spectator Sport
Listen to Radio	5	Other Odd Jobs	8	Window Shopping	8	Recreational Bicycling
Other Card Games	5	Sleep, Nap	7	Swimming	7	Ice Hockey
Sleep, Nap	5	Recreational Bicycling	7	Other Card Games	6	Swimming

* For every 100 times Watch Television is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 50 times.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE IV-3
RANK OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE MORNING ACCORDING TO INCREASING RATIO OF RECREATION TIME TO FREE TIME

Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time		0.00		0.01 to 0.17		0.18 to 0.33		0.34 to 0.67		0.68 to 1.00	
Watch Television	100*	Read Books, Newspapers	100	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100	Recreational Driving	10**
Read Books, Newspapers	98*	Watch Television	78	Read Books, Newspapers	91	Read Books, Newspapers	76	Relax, Sit	9		
Relax, Sit	50	Recreational Walking	49	Recreational Walking	42	Visit Friends/ Relatives	38	Recreational Walking	7		
Visit Friends/ Relatives	44	Relax, Sit	41	Visit Friends/ Relatives	40	Recreational Walking	35	Recreational Bicycling	6		
Window Shopping	30	Visit Friends/ Relatives	33	Relax, Sit	30	Sleep, Nap	29	Golfing	6		
Gardening	19	Go to Church	19	Recreational Driving	21	Relax, Sit	26	Fishing	4		
Odd Jobs	18	Odd Jobs	19	Gardening	19	Recreational Driving	21	Watch Television	4		
Listen to Radio	18	Window Shopping	14	Window Shopping	15	Go to Church	21	Read Books, Newspapers	4		
Weave/Knit/Macrame	17	Listen to Radio	12	Recreational Bicycling	13	Ice Hockey	18	Swimming	3		
Go to Church	12			Listen to Radio	13	Window Shopping	18	Attend Annual Event	3		
		Odd Jobs	13	Gardening	13		18				

* For every 100 times Watch Television is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 98 times.

** Scale has been reduced to reflect the small number of cases in the category.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE IV-4
RANK OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE AFTERNOON ACCORDING TO INCREASING RATIO OF RECREATION TIME TO FREE TIME

Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time

	0.00	0.01 to 0.17	0.18 to 0.33	0.34 to 0.67	0.68 to 1.00
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100	Watch Television	100
Read Books, Newspapers	58*	Recreational Walking	81	Recreational Walking	64
Visit Friends/ Relatives	42	Read Books, Newspapers	56	Visit Friends/ Relatives	64
Relax, Sit	28	Visit Friends/ Relatives	52	Read Books, Newspapers	60
Window Shopping	24	Recreational Driving	33	Recreational Driving	50
Sleep, Nap	13	Window Shopping	29	Recreational Bicycling	23
Gardening	8	Relax, Sit	21	Window Shopping	20
Sewing	8	Sleep, Nap	15	Swimming	19
Odd Jobs	8	Swimming	14	Relax, Sit	16
Weave/Knit/Macrame	7	Recreational Bicycling	12	Baseball	11
				Football	21
				Ice Hockey	2
				Football	2
				Read Books, Newspapers	2

* For every 100 times Watch Television is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 58 times.

** Scale has been reduced to reflect the small number of cases in the category.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

TABLE IV-5
RANK OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE EVENING ACCORDING TO INCREASING RATIO OF RECREATION TIME TO FREE TIME

Ratio of Recreation Time to Free Time		0.00		0.01 to 0.17		0.18 to 0.33		0.34 to 0.67		0.68 to 1.00	
Watch Television	100*	Watch Television	100	Attend Spectator Sport	10**						
Read Books, Newspapers	46*	Read Books, Newspapers	43	Read Books, Newspapers	42	Read Books, Newspapers	41	Read Books, Newspapers	41	Recreational Driving	8
Visit Friends/ Relatives	25	Visit Friends/ Relatives	39	Visit Friends/ Relatives	27	Visit Friends/ Relatives	27	Visit Friends/ Relatives	27	Watch Television	8
Relax, Sit	12	Recreational Walking	20	Recreational Walking	18	Recreational Driving	18	Recreational Driving	18	Recreational Walking	5
Other Card Games	6	Recreational Driving	16	Recreational Driving	14	Attend Spectator Sport	16	Attend Spectator Sport	16	Baseball	4
Entertain at Home	6	Relax, Sit	11	Relax, Sit	8	Recreational Walking	8	Recreational Walking	13	Alley Bowling	4
Weave/Knit/Macrame	5	Window Shopping	7	Attend Spectator Sport	5	Ice Hockey	13	Ice Hockey	13	Read Books, Newspapers	4
Window Shopping	5	Other Card Games	7	Go to Show, Movie	5	Relax, Sit	12	Relax, Sit	12	Swimming	3
Listen to Radio	4	Play Other Games	6	Recreational Bicycling	5	Baseball	9	Baseball	9	Ice Hockey	3
Listen to Records	3	Listen to Records	5	Other Card Games	5	Dining Out	7	Dining Out	7	Basketball	3

* For every 100 times Watch Television is mentioned, Read Books, Newspapers is mentioned 46 times.

** Scale has been reduced to reflect the small number of cases in the category.

Note: Due to the different sample size in each category, comparisons between categories cannot be made using the values as absolute numbers.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS USED IN ONTARIO RECREATION SURVEY

1. STRATA*

For purposes of the Ontario Recreation Survey, the Province was divided into twelve strata as follows:

OTTAWA (Large Urban)	City of Ottawa
ST. LAWRENCE AREA (Non-large Urban)	Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Leeds, Grenville, Lanark, Prescott, Russell, and Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton
KINGSTON-PETERBOROUGH (Large Urban)	Cities of Kingston and Peterborough
EAST LAKE ONTARIO (Non-large Urban)	Counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Peterborough, Northumberland, and Prince Edward
WEST LAKE ONTARIO (Large Urban)	Cities of Mississauga, Burlington, Oakville, Guelph, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, and Oshawa
WEST LAKE ONTARIO (Non-large Urban)	Durham, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Ontario (Townships of Brock, Scott, Reach, Uxbridge, East Whitby, Pickering, Scugog), Wellington (Townships of Nichol, Pilkington, West Garafraxa, Guelph, Puslinch, Eramosa, Erin), and Regional Municipalities of Niagara and York

* Names of cities, counties and townships refer to boundaries that existed May 1, 1973.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO
(Large Urban)

Boroughs of Etobicoke,
Scarborough, York, East
York, North York, and City
of Toronto

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO
(Large Urban)

Cities of Windsor, Sarnia,
London, Kitchener-Waterloo,
and Brantford

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO
(Non-large Urban)

Counties of Essex, Kent,
Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex,
Huron, Perth, Oxford, Norfolk,
Waterloo, Brant, and Haldimand

GEORGIAN BAY AREA
(Non-large Urban)

Counties of Bruce, Grey,
Dufferin, Simcoe, Victoria,
Haliburton, Parry Sound,
Ontario (Townships of Rama,
Mara, Thorah), Wellington
(Townships of Minto, Arthur,
West Luther, Maryborough,
Peel), Regional Municipality
of Muskoka, District of
Nipissing (Townships of Airy,
East Ferris, West Ferris,
Bonfield, Calvin, Papineau,
Chisholm and Improvement
District of Cameron)

NORTHERN ONTARIO
(Large Urban)

Cities of Sault Ste. Marie,
Sudbury, Thunder Bay, and
North Bay

NORTHERN ONTARIO
(Non-large Urban)

Districts of Algoma, Cochrane,
Kenora, Rainy River, Sudbury,
Thunder Bay, Timiskaming,
Manitoulin, Nipissing, (Town-
ships of Caldwell, Field,
Mattawan, Widdifield, Springer
and Improvement District of
Temagami)

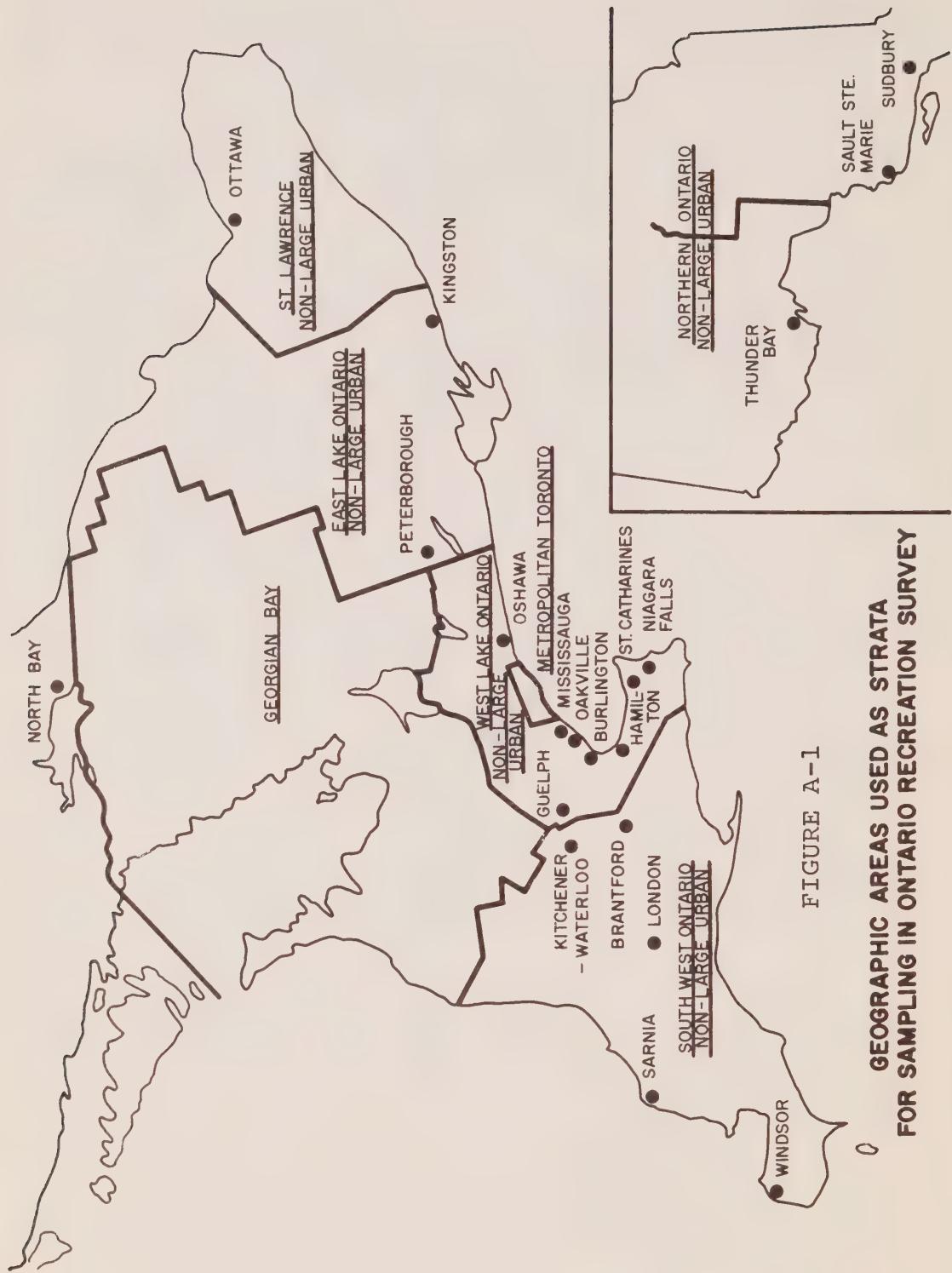


FIGURE A-1
0 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS USED AS STRATA
FOR SAMPLING IN ONTARIO RECREATION SURVEY

2. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Participation in any of the following recreational activities done primarily for remuneration is excluded. Participation by students as part of a formal curriculum is also excluded.

SWIMMING

Participation in the act of swimming and/or wading. The water must be entered before this activity can occur.

RECREATIONAL BOATING*

The act of travelling over water by boat for recreational purposes other than fishing or water-skiing. Sub-activities include:

- a. Motor boating
- b. Canoeing
- c. Sailing
- d. Other boating (including kayaking and rowboating).

FISHING

The act of pursuing any legal game fish (on a non-commercial basis) with the anticipation of catching it.

WATER-SKIING

The act of being towed or towing a water-skier with the anticipation of being towed over a water surface by means of a power vehicle.

PICNICKING

The act of having a planned outdoor meal away from one's residence (temporary or permanent). Picnicking only occurs when a major purpose

* Recreational purposes are not associated with work, school or shopping. Shopping includes both shopping for goods and services.

of the outing is to eat. It does not include eating while at a campsite. Neither does it include the case where a person while fishing, etc., eats out of doors unless that eating was the major purpose for the outing.

HUNTING

The act of pursuing any legal game bird or animal with the anticipation of bagging it. Hunting includes:

- a. Big game hunting - the hunting of moose, deer, black bear
- b. Small game hunting - the hunting of rabbit, hare, ptarmigan, pheasant, grouse, bobwhite, wood-cock, raccoon, squirrel, ground hog, fox, crow
- c. Water fowl hunting - the hunting of ducks, geese, coots, rails, and gallinules.

SNOWSHOEING/
CROSS-COUNTRY
SKIING

The act of travelling for recreational purposes across a snow and/or ice covered surface by means of:

- a. Snowshoes
- b. Cross-country skis.

DOWNSHILL SKIING

The act of sliding down a snow or ice covered slope by means of "downhill skis".

RECREATIONAL DRIVING*

The act of travelling by motor vehicle (car or truck) in which the major purpose is to view natural (non-

* Recreational purposes are not associated with work, school or shopping. Shopping includes both shopping for goods and services.

urban) landscape from a motor vehicle and not to get to or from school, work, or shopping.

RECREATIONAL CYCLING*

The act of travelling for recreational purposes on a:

- a. Bicycle
- b. Motorcycle
- c. Trail-bike.

RECREATIONAL SNOWMOBILING*

The act of travelling for recreational purposes on a snowmobile.

HIKING

The recreational act of travelling on foot for a considerable distance, usually through uneven countryside. Considerable physical exercise is associated with this activity and it usually occurs over an uneven surface or terrain.

RECREATIONAL WALKING*

The act of walking for recreational purposes other than hiking. Recreational walking as opposed to hiking is less strenuous and occurs on even surfaces or terrain.

ORGANIZED NATURE APPRECIATION

The act of:

- a. Visiting a zoo or botanical garden
- b. Visiting other nature displays or exhibits in parks (other than zoo or botanical garden)

* Recreational purposes are not associated with work, school or shopping. Shopping includes both shopping for goods and services.

c. Going on a guided nature tour.

PERSONAL NATURE APPRECIATION

The act of:

- a. Viewing or photographing species of birds, animals, insects or fish in their natural surroundings that is not done on guided tours
- b. Viewing, photographing, sketching, painting or collecting species of plants in their natural surroundings that is not done on guided tours
- c. Viewing, photographing, sketching, painting or collecting types of rocks in their natural surroundings that is not done on guided tours (rock collecting and carving is included here).

VISITING A DEVELOPED HISTORIC SITE OR DISPLAY

The act of attending an area containing original buildings, restorations or monuments of historical significance.

VISITING A MUSEUM OR ART GALLERY

The act of visiting a building to observe artifacts (costumes, uniforms, historical books), natural historical displays of man and his culture both past and present, paintings, or sculptures. This may or may not include guided tours of the displays.

ATTENDING A SPORTING EVENT AS A SPECTATOR

The act of watching others participating in a sport requiring a recognized playing facility (an area designated and designed for playing a particular sporting event).

ATTENDING LIVE THEATRE OR CONCERT PERFORMANCE	The act of visiting a designated place to see and/or hear live actors and/or musicians perform.	
ATTENDING AN ANNUALLY SCHEDULED FAIR, EXHIBITION, SPORTSMAN SHOW, OR FESTIVAL	The type of event must be specified.	
VISITING A PRIVATE COTTAGE, CHALET, OR HOBBY FARM		
CAMPING	Sleeping overnight away from home in either a tent, tent trailer, travel trailer, pickup camper (camper back) or van.	
<u>Other Recreational Activities</u>		
GOLFING (does not include driving ranges or miniature golf)	BASKETBALL	TRACK AND FIELD
TENNIS	RUGGER	GYMNASTICS
HORSEBACK RIDING	CRICKET	FENCING
SKIN OR SCUBA DIVING	LACROSSE	ROLLER SKATING
ICE SKATING	VOLLEYBALL	MOUNTAIN CLIMBING
TOBOGGANING OR SLEDDING	WATER POLO	SPORTS CAR RACING
CURLING	EQUESTRIAN SPORTS	CAR RALLYING
ICE HOCKEY	FIELD HOCKEY	STOCK CAR OR DRAG RACING
BASEBALL OR SOFTBALL	BADMINTON	RECREATIONAL FLYING OR SKY DIVING
FOOTBALL (CANADIAN)	SQUASH	ARCHERY
SOCER	BOCCE	TRAP OR SKEET SHOOTING
	HANDBALL	BOXING OR WRESTLING
	ALLEY BOWLING	JUDO OR KARATE
	LAWN BOWLING	STRENGTH SPORTS e.g. WEIGHT LIFTING

Miscellaneous Activities

GAMBLING	SHUFFLEBOARD	SURFING
KITE FLYING	NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY UNSPECIFIED	MOTORCYCLE RACING
SNOOKER	GO-CARTING	FLOOR HOCKEY
EXPLORING	TABLE TENNIS	FERRYBOAT RIDE (e.g. TOUR)
OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED		

3. LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

ARTS, CRAFTS AND HOBBIES
Includes:

Drawing; sketching; painting; sculpture; pottery; model building; dried plastic or paper flower creation and arranging.

Singing, playing a musical instrument, acting, dancing (not lessons).

Electronics, kit building, repairing electronic equipment (TV), ham radio operation and repair.

Photography - family, buildings, special events, photo processing (exclude photographing birds, animals, fish, plants or rocks); photo processing.

Home movies or slide shows.

Collecting (except plants/rocks) e.g. coins, stamps.

Sewing, dressmaking, mending.

Weaving, knitting, stitchery, macrame.

Cooking, baking, preserving, family barbecue.

Carpentry.

Family tree/tracing ancestry.

Animal husbandry.

Arts, crafts, hobbies unspecified.

RELAXING INDOORS
Includes:

Sleeping, napping.

Relaxing, just sitting, resting, lying down.

Watching television.

Listening to radio.

	Listening to records/tapes.
	Reading books, magazines, newspapers.
	Personal hygiene (unspecified).
	Taking a bath, shower.
	Letter writing, diary.
	Telephoning.
EXERCISING	
Includes:	Keep fit exercises - yoga, 5BX.
	Jogging.
	Sauna, steambath, massage.
RELAXING OUTDOORS	
Includes:	Sunbathing.
	Relaxing outdoors - in yard.
	Walking dog/cat.
	Casual bird watching.
	People watching.
EDUCATION	
Includes:	Lessons - music, correspondence, dance, acting, driving.
	Classes, lectures.
	Evening classes.
	Homework, studying.
	Going to the library.
	Education - unspecified.
INFORMAL SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	
Includes:	Entertaining at home.
	Visiting friends or relatives.
	Watching or playing with children.
	Going to pub, tavern, night club, discotheque.

Going to show, movie or the cinema.

Dining or eating out in restaurants.

Going to the horse races, harness races.

Window or pleasure shopping.

Going to parties.

Other entertainment - unspecified.

Playing bridge.

Playing other card games - e.g. euchre, gin rummy.

Playing chess.

Playing other games - e.g. monopoly, croquet, miniature golf.

Meeting the people and learning about other cultures' lifestyles.

COMMUNITY AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES
Includes:

Church - gospel meeting, worship, bible classes, confirmation classes, communicant classes, instruction.

Church - committee, service, club.

Civic Service Association - Kiwanis, Rotary, etc.

Youth Club, drop-in centre.

Specific Interest Club (e.g. rod and gun).

Ethnic clubs.

Voluntary agencies, charities, health service agencies - e.g. Big Brothers, Y's, Hospital Volunteers, etc.

Politics - related to elections.

Politics - related to
community action - e.g.
Ratepayers, PTA.

Other social clubs.

Coaching sport teams -
baseball, hockey, etc.

HOME IMPROVEMENT/
MAINTENANCE
Includes:

Interior decorating.

Home and furniture repairs.

Home appliance repairs.

Car, boat, motorcycle,
snowmobile repairs.

Gardening.

Cutting grass, trimming
trees and shrubs.

Snow shovelling.

Other odd jobs.

4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The age of respondents in the ORS can vary from 12 to 98 and is grouped into five categories for analysis in this report: 12 to 19; 20 to 34; 35 to 49; 50 to 64; and 65 and older.

Education

Two aspects of achieved education level are used for analysis: the respondents categorized by their own education level, and the respondents categorized by the education level of the head of household. "Other" education refers to attendance at another institution after high school, such as a community college, technical, business or nursing school.

Occupation

The occupation of the head of household is categorized according to the "Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1971, Volume 1" as follows:

- (a) Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations (1111 to 1179).
- (b) Technological, Social and Cultural Occupations (alternatively titled "Professional and Technical Occupations") including natural and social sciences, engineering, mathematics, religion, teaching, medicine, health, artistic, literary and recreational occupations (2111 to 3379).

- (c) Clerical and Related Occupations (4110 to 4199).
- (d) Sales Occupations (5130 to 5199).
- (e) Service Occupations (6110 to 6199).
- (f) Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations (7112 to 7199).
- (g) Other Primary Occupations including fishing, hunting, trapping, forestry and logging, mining and quarrying including oil and gas field operations (7311 to 7719).
- (h) Processing Occupations (8110 to 8299).
- (i) Machining, Product Fabrication and Repair, and Construction Trades Occupations (8310 to 8799).
- (j) Other Occupations (Transport Equipment Operating, Materials Handling, Other Crafts and Occupations not classified elsewhere) (9110 to 9926).
- (k) Occupations not stated (0000).

Household Income

The annual gross income of the household, in 1973 dollars, is categorized as follows: less than \$3,000; \$3,000 to \$5,999; \$6,000 to \$9,999; \$10,000 to \$11,999; \$12,000 to \$14,999; \$15,000 to \$19,999; \$20,000 to \$24,999; \$25,000 and over; and refused or unknown.

Community Size

The size of community in which the respondent lives is categorized into seven groups as follows:

- (a) 500,000 and over: Metropolitan Toronto;

- (b) 100,000 to 499,999: St. Catharines, Ottawa, Windsor, London, Mississauga, Kitchener-Waterloo, Hamilton, Thunder Bay;
- (c) 50,000 to 99,999: Niagara Falls, North Bay, Brantford, Kingston, Burlington, Oakville, Sarnia, Oshawa, Peterborough, Cambridge, Guelph, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury;
- (d) 25,000 to 49,999: Markham, Richmond Hill, St. Thomas, Belleville, Chatham, Woodstock, Barrie, Cornwall, Timmins, Port Colborne, Welland;
- (e) 10,000 to 24,999: Fort Erie, Grimsby, Thorold, Lincoln, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Pelham, Vanier, Newmarket, Vaughan, Aurora, Whitchurch-Stouffville, Leamington, Owen Sound, Georgetown, Trenton, Wallaceburg, Brockville, Simcoe, Cobourg, Whitby, Ajax, Stratford, Pembroke, Orillia, Midland, Lindsay, Dundas, Kapuskasing, Kenora, Kirkland Lake;
- (f) 5,000 to 9,999: Huntsville, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Paris, Orangeville, Tecumseh, Amherstburg, Hanover, Dunnville, Milton, Acton, Goderich, Smiths Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, Gananoque, Prescott, Strathroy, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Ingersoll, Tillsonburg, Port Credit, Streetsville, Hawkesbury, Renfrew, Arnprior, Deep River, Collingwood, Penetanguishene, Sturgeon Falls, Fergus, Stoney Creek, Iroquois Falls, Dryden, Parry Sound, Fort Frances, Copper Cliff, New Liskeard, Haileybury;
- (g) All other known locations.

Employment Status of Respondent

If the respondent is working full time and does not have a second paid job he/she is grouped with the first category of employment status, namely employed full time. If a second paid job is engaged in as well as working

full time, the respondent falls into the second category.

A student, although he/she may have a summer job at the time of interviewing is still categorized as a student.

A homemaker can include members of either sex.

5. MISCELLANEOUS

Free Time is non-obligatory time that is consumed by participation in any activity done by choice. The two subsets of free time activities are recreational activities and leisure time activities.

Recreation Time is defined operationally as time spent participating in any of the 73 activities listed in Section 2 of Appendix A.

Leisure Time is defined operationally as the time spent in all discretionary uses other than recreational activities (Section 3).

Head of Household is the male wage earner in the household unless there is no male, in which case the female is the head of household. The head of household must be earning at least \$500.00 per year at a full time or part time job. Only in cases where a young person in the family is the principal wage earner is he/she considered the head of the household. Unrelated adults either living together with other persons or with a family are each considered head of a household if they are wage earners.

Hours Worked per Week are the weekly number of hours worked at the main job by the respondent (if employed full time) or the head of household (if employed full time when the respondent is not). This includes work

brought home. The average hours worked per day is the sum of all hours worked divided by the number of days worked.

Commuting Time includes the daily number of hours spent travelling to and from the main job.

Work Week of the main job is divided into six categories as follows:

- (a) Work one to three days during any part of the week;
- (b) Work any four days of the week;
- (c) Work five days of the week with at least one weekday off;
- (d) Work five days of the week with the weekend off;
- (e) Work any six days per week; or
- (f) Work seven days per week.

APPENDIX B

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLED POPULATIONS

1. RESPONSE PATTERNS TO FREE TIME QUESTIONS

Each respondent was given an opportunity of identifying up to four free time activities in each of three periods of the day- morning, afternoon and evening. Not all respondents used this opportunity. The table below indicates the proportion of the sampled population that mentioned an activity in each of the twelve positions possible.

<u>Morning:</u>		<u>Per Cent Answering</u>
Activity Position 1		35.7
2		12.3
3		2.7
4		0.5
<u>Afternoon:</u>		
Activity Position 5		58.8
6		27.6
7		8.1
8		1.7
<u>Evening:</u>		
Activity Position 9		87.5
10		48.5
11		15.0
12		3.1

Only 36.1 per cent of the potential number of responses for morning free time activities were actually obtained.

Of the potential responses for afternoon activities 40.8 per cent was actually obtained while 44.0 per cent was obtained for evening activities.

Poor levels of response both with respect to the three time periods and with respect to the utilization of the opportunity to name four activities (different or repeated) in each time period may stem from several causes. These reasons may be:

- a) There was a lack of interest in reporting of leisure activities;
- b) Low response to questions requiring free recall where candidate activities are not mentioned to the respondent;
- c) The activities participated in are of a duration long enough to prevent many respondents from participating in more than one or two activities in each time period.

TABLE B-1
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLED POPULATION
 (Per Cent)

1)	Work Week	1 to 3 days		4 days		5 days, 1 weekday off		5 days, weekend off		6 days		7 days		Total
		Employed	full time	1	1	6	6	71	16	6	6	100	100	
	Self-employed	1	1	4	4	31	39	31	39	25	25	100	100	Total
2)	Blocked Free time (Hrs)	0	1 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	13 to 16	17 or more							Total
	Total Population	8	41	31	13	3	4							Total
3)	Ratio of Recreation Time to Free time	0	0.01 to 0.17	0.18 to 0.33	0.34 to 0.67	0.68 to 1.00								Total
	Total Population	77	6	7	7	3	100							Total
4)	Total Work-associated Hours Per Week	0	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90 plus		Total
	Total Population	18	1	1	1	4	45	18	7	3	2	1	100	Total
5)	Commuting Time for Main Job (Minutes)	0	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-60	61-90	90 plus					Total
	Total Population	23	9	13	16	7	19	7	6	7	19	7	100	Total

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